INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 265– BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929. ONE ANNA

WEDGWOOD BENN'S REPLY TO DELHI MANIFESTO.

Viceroy's Statement Means What It Says: Nothing More And Nothing Less!

NO NEW STEP IN POLICY.

London Conference, A New Edition Of "Joint Free Conference".

CREATING ATMOSPHERE FOR SIMON REPORT.

The debate in the House of Commons on India began with the Lib.-Tory opposition to the Viceroy's pronouncement which, according to them, was capable of misinterpretation and encroached upon the rights of the Simon Commission. The debate was confined mainly to the front-benchers.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, defending the policy of the Government said that they were not embarking upon a new policy, but were taking in effect only administrative action. The Viceroy's declaration was only a re-statement and interpretation of the Montagu policy.

Mr. Benn was vague and indefinite about the proposed London Conference of Indian leaders. Representatives of India will have direct access and can influencedecision in the formative stage. He could assure nothing more and refused to be drawn out.

SIR JOHN SIMON SERMONISES.

Status Of London Conference.

—:o:—

Regarding the proposed Conference Mr. Wedgwood Benn said in the Commons:—

The real interest in India is in this Conference. The Right Hon. gentleman opposite asked questions about Conference and I should like to use careful words, because it is extremely important. Representative Indians will now have the opportunity of coming forward and expounding their views and pressing their solutions supported by all the arguments and all the conviction which they can bring to bear. They will have direct access and their views will be heard and considered, not at some remote stage when the opinion of the Cabinet is already declared, but at a stage when everything they say will be heard with an open mind.

LONDON, November 7.

After pointing out that there was no crisis and requesting for information regarding the composition of and the terms of reference to the proposed conference. Mr. Baldwin said, that far away in time in the dawn of history, the greatest race of many races then emerging through the prehistoric mists, was the great Aryan race, and when that race left the country which it occupied in the Western part of Central Asia, one great part moved west, founded Athens, Sparta and Rome and made Europe, and in the veins of the principal nations of Europe flows the blood of their Aryan forefathers. The speech of the Aryans which they brought with them had spread throughout Europe over to America and the Dominions Overseas. At the same time, one branch went South passed through the Himalayas, and went to the Punjab and India. Ages and ages ago, there sat side by side then ancestor of the English people and of the Rajputs and Brahmins. Now after ages, the children of that ancestry had been brought together by Providence to set themselves to solve the most difficult problem ever set to any people in the history of the world. The mystery and romance of the coincidence of the real life have far transcended that of fiction, and this often had struck him as one of the strangest and most romantic coincidences that entered into our public life.

POLITICAL EXPERIMENT.

Those who went West and North found their political energies called forth, while the tropical climate called forth passive meditative qualities of that branch of that great Aryan race which moved down into India. The difference between them, he illustrated by two proverbs one a Hindu, proverb. "Life is but a journey from one village to another and not the resting place." The other proverb he used to see in business at Manchester. "This is the house of business and go about your business. Leave other people to do their business." Mahatma Gandhi would find it as difficult to understand the last quotation, as Lord Rothermere to understand the first. Our nation was a young nation by the side of India. In India, customs and codes existed which had lasted threethousand years or more, and the natural result was, we found there conservatism of which we could not dream. From our struggles, we were politically minded people, in India they were not. This great political experiment embodied in the Declaration of 1917, our people had to consider at a time, when we were making a great political experiment of our own, when we were entering for the first time into the complete democracy of manhood suffrage. That did not make our task any easier. None could say yet, whether we were going to make success of that democracy. Time alone would show whether

Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

—:o:—

I have answered the question about the Preamble quite explicitly. The word policy can be used in a loose and general way, and using it in the wide sense, I should say there has been a new spirit. The first change has been a change in spirit. We have got rid of the Birkenhead tone.

the natural capacity of our race would rise to the occasion.

IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Reminding the House that "before our advent, the Indian peninsula was the prey of war," Mr. Baldwin said "that we had given India internal peace, justice and sula was the prey of wars." Mr three things might accompany India and ourselves throughout every stage of that long and arduous journey which lay before us now. At best it was a difficult journey. How difficult it was, those who knew most of India, knew well a journey which would have to be taken through the tangled jungles of creeds and castes, of ancient interests and immemorial hatreds. A traveller on that road like ourselves must train for the journey, and no greater disservice could be done to India to-day, than irresponsible criticisms on the one hand, or ignorant advice on the other. The responsibility laid upon us since 1917 was with us. Nothing was more necessary than that those who desired to play their part in the cooperation of India and this country should spare no pains to make themselves acquainted with her history. Advice tendered with sympathy was good, but sympathy with little knowledge was of no use.

We have promised India in our declaration, "Responsible Government." Did we mean it or did we not? We would say at once that all parties in this country were agreed that that pledge should be honoured. It would fall as the most responsible task of Simon Commission to point out what steps at this moment it was desirable to take. The Simon Commission had made great sacrifices. Their right arm would be weakened, and their moral force would be sapped, if they could not feel that all through they had the united support of the people of this country. He hoped that nothing would be said to-day to weaken in any sense their faith in the sympathy, goodwill, understanding and concurrence of the whole House and of their fellow-countrymen. The will of the Parliament was behind them. No man could say what shape of steps of that journey might be. It might be, that there might be modifications of the democratic system as it had evolved in the West. We would not tell. Our desire was that these things should be thrashed out by democratic men representing both the parties as time went on.

DEPENDENT ON WORLD FORCES

For a short time after the 1917 declaration, there was a feeling in the Indian Civil Service that perhaps, its day had gone by. Never were better men required than in future, and for this reason that the task was infinitely more difficult. They wanted more than first class man, as his task was not only administrative but to lead the people along the path new to them and difficult to anybody. Mr. Baldwin expressed anxiety about the employment of the term "Dominion Status" at this time, and said "When self-government or responsible government in India is obtained, what is to be position of India in the Empire?

The Delhi Manifesto.

—:o:—

Mr. Lloyd George intervened:— I only asked one question, although the Right Honourable Gentleman said I had asked several. I asked whether he accepts the interpretation placed by the Nationalist Leaders in India upon the meaning of this manifesto.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: There is the statement. It is explicit and clear. Nothing has to be added and nothing has to be taken from it. I have nothing to add.—Commons Debate.

None can say, when responsible government will be established or what shape it will take. These things will be determined by forces we could not control, British, Indian and world forces. Could there be any doubt in any quarter of the House, that the position of India with full responsible government in the Empire, whatever form it may take, must be one of equality with other states in the Empire?"

Nobody knew what Dominion Status would be, when India had responsible Government, whether that date would be near or distant. No one dreamt of self-governing India without self-governing status. No Indian dreamt of an India with inferior status nor did we wish that India should content with inferior status, because that would mean we had failed in our work in India. No Tory Party with which he was connected would fail in the sympathy and endeavour to help in our time to the uttermost extent of our ability in the solution of the great political problem which lay before us today.

"I hope that whatever expression of opinion may come in this debate, not a word will be said which at a critical time like the present, may weaken the authority of the Simon Commission or the Government of India." In the great problem, to the solution of which we have put our hands, we have a great ideal set before us. We could not hope to see it realised. Our work must be done in faith. Let us build for the future with the same faith that we work for the present, so that, when perhaps in the long generations to come, there were men who would be putting copingstone upon this building, they might not be unforgetful of those who had toiled with faith among foundations.

COMMISSIONERS AS DICTATORS

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the Simon Commission which was in every sense a national Commission had done everything possible to get full knowledge of facts. Without awaiting its report, the declaration had been issued at such a time and manner and with such obscurity that some phrases of that had created an impression in India that it was intended immediately to confer full Dominion Status. For the first time, action had been taken which had divided the nation with reference to India. No declaration should have been issued, until the Simon Commission had reported. As a statutory body established by the Parliament, it had greater authority than the Secretary of State, the whole Government and the Viceroy. Upon that particular subject, the Commission were the only people authorised by law to express an opinion. He did not mean that individuals could not express opinion, but the Commission's was the only official opinion that could be expressed, unless the Parliament reversed the Act. Would Mr. Benn categorically state that the interpretation of Indian leaders placed upon the Viceroy's declaration was not accurate, and they had misunderstood the Viceroy's intentions, otherwise, a very unwise pronouncement would lead to a complete catastrophe in India. At the conference, there would be charges of breach of faith and of

Will Mr. Benn Answer?

—:o:—

He did not mean that individuals could not express any opinion, but the Commission's was the only official opinion that could be expressed unless Parliament reversed the Act. Would Mr. Benn categorically state that the interpretation of Indian leaders placed upon the Viceroy's declaration was not accurate and that they had misunderstood the Viceroy's intentions? Otherwise, a very unwise pronouncement would lead to a complete catastrophe in India. At the conference there would be charges of breach of faith and of perfidy. That was the worst thing that could happen in the relations between Britain and India.—Mr. Baldwin in Commons.

What Declaration Means!

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's statement must stand as it was drafted and no gloss must be put upon it. It means what it says, no less no more. The Montague declaration was embodied in a preamble to an Act of Parliament and so long as that Act remains, the preamble remains..... The Montague policy stands as a cardinal article of faith in the British policy towards India.—Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the Commons.

perfidy. That was the worst thing that could happen in the relations between Britain and India. He asked Mr. Benn to make it clear that we adhered to every pledge given in the name of H. M. the King-Emperor.

ALL ABOUT INTERPRETATION.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: I am sorry in one way I made the interjection. I did just now, because, I may have contributed something to producing an atmosphere which I am sure, is wholly lamentable. I am standing here with the immense conscientiousness of the responsibility that rests upon one slenderly equipped, and I have been thinking all the time the debate has been going on, of what is going to be the effect of what is said, upon Lord Irwin in India in the discharge of his duties. I should like to say, that if we ever owed debt to Lord Rothermere, we owe him debt for provoking the noble utterance of the leader of the Opposition this afternoon. I will say moreover, merely this in reply to what I consider a most lamentable and mischievus speech which came from the Rt. Hon. Member for Caernarvon Boroughs, who in his time, has rendered great service to the Empire. It is only right that people of India should know—I say it without any reproach or desire to give pain—that Rt. Hon. Gentleman speaks for but a handful in this House. There are two things which I had hoped would have been kept entirely outside the realm of controversy to-day. First is the position of the Viceroy in his task, and the text of the statement which he has issued. As to the Viceroy himself, it is perhaps impertinence for me to say anything after what the Leader of the Opposition has said. But I have sat in this House much longer than

Sir John Simon.

—:o:—

I think it is really quite obvious that the determination of the Commission to make no statement and to be associated with no statement which could possibly be considered as dealing with matters within their terms of reference—their decision not to do that prematurely or in advance of discharging their duty to Parliament—was the only right decision for the Commission.

the Viceroy, and I have known him here, and I will say this that although my acquaintance with Indian affairs is recent and scanty, yet I am in touch with the Indian opinion from day to day, and the Viceroy occupies in India by his character a position of respect and affection which is the real pillar of our Empire. As far as the text of the statement is concerned, I understand there is no challenge either by Mr. Lloyd George or the leader of Opposition. The challenge is as to the interpretation as to the meanings and opportunities, and questions of that kind.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn added: The second thing I hope may be kept right outside the range of any controversy to-day, is the authority and prestige of a Statutory Commission. Everyone in this House knows what sacrifice of time and other great sacrifices have been made by the members of the Commission in pursuing their task, and I should wish to be associated with any tribute paid by the Leader of the Opposition to the work of that Commission, which we hope, to see concluded to the manifest advantage of this House which has appointed them. These two things, I hope, are not coming into the discussion. There has been criticism from Rt. Hon. Gentleman, and criticism from Lord Reading in House of Lords which I will deal with to best of my ability. But the two points I have mentioned, at any rate, I hope, are lifted outside the realm of controversy. As regards the Leader of the Opposition, he has been forced to give us a short personal statement relating to something which appeared in some newspapers. I should like to say that as far as anything he has said touches me every word he has said I can corroborate from my own experience.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said, the Leader of the Opposition had never approved of the scheme which the Government were pursuing. Away and remote from his friends, he was asked to give a contingent assent, contingent upon the assent of the other party and upon the participation of the Simon Commission. What did he do? He backed his own Viceroy. The only and crowning blunder of the Right Honourable Gentleman is loyalty. I am afraid, he will never make a great leader, as he seems to have a congenial incapacity for playing a dirty game. Now the conditions on which the Right Hon'ble Gentleman gave his assent, were never fulfilled. The conditions were that the Liberal Party should assent also, and that the Statutory Commission should participate. Very well, on that, I myself interviewed the Right Honourable Gentleman, and in my desire to show the greatest courtesy to Right Honourable Member for Caernarvon Boroughs I enquired of him whether he would like to see me. I am anxious that the Right Honourable Member for Caernarvon Boroughs should not

Preparing For Simon Report.

—:o:—

He said that the Statutory Commission is going to report and we want, if we can, to make a good atmosphere for the report. We want to have an atmosphere of goodwill and that will be better secured if we can clear up the doubts which exist in the minds of Indians who have been assisting the British Government and co-operating with us and helping the work of the Montague schemes and to remove the webs of mistrust which it was necessary to clear away. That is the purpose and these were the reasons alleged by the Viceroy and given to the Cabinet as reasons why we should take this course and it was because those reasons appeared to us to be good and sound that the Government took the course which they did.—Mr. Benn on what the Viceroy urged.

think I was discourteous to him.

POWERFUL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said "Lord Reading had made it perfectly plain from the beginning that he objected to this declaration on the ground, which he stated in the other place on Tuesday and which he placed most clearly before me, in letters which he wrote to me and which he has read. From the beginning, Lord Reading has persisted in his opposition to the course which the Government wished to take. He persisted on the ground set out and none can say that they are grounds without weight. In the second place, we learn that the Statutory Commission did not wish to be associated with the issue of any such declaration, and finally the Right Honourable Gentleman himself with his colleagues, ex-Secretaries of State for India and others dissented most strongly from the course which the Government proposed to take. Therefore, we had first Lord Reading from September onwards, then the Commission not wishing to join in, and then the Right Honourable gentleman opposite on behalf of the Opposition making most strenuous objection. That was situation which faced the Government in October. They wished to do this thing, and they were faced with this powerful opposition. Before I say what they did and why they did it, let me examine for one moment, what it was that they actually proposed. They were proposing not to take a new step in policy, but to take in effect administrative action namely to declare and interpret in unmistakeable terms the existing policy. The Liberals were against us, and Conservatives were against us, and the Commission were unwilling to participate. What did the Government do?. They governed. The Government published on a pre-arranged date, the pre-arranged text. That was what they did, and that is gravamen of charge which is made against them to-day, and against which it is my duty to defend the Government.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: Before I say why the Government acted as they did, I want to say one word about the declaration itself. The declaration was a re-statement and interpretation of the Montague Policy. Lord Irwin's statement must stand as it was drafted, and no gloss must be put upon it. It means what it says, no less, no more. The Montague declaration was embodied in the Preamble to an Act of Parliament, and so long as that Act remains, the preamble remains. If, and when the Parliament sees fit to alter the preamble, it can exercise its sovereign rights and do so. Inasmuch as this standing policy of the last twelve years has not been challenged, I need not sup-

(Continued on page 10.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

STOCKS & SHARES

Crash In Tata Steel Shares

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

To-day on the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity with heavy long liquidation. Various reasons were assigned for the weakness. It is said that Moorat sales of cloth were cancelled and hardly business of 20,000 bales has come into existence. Bull operators were reported to have paid budly premiums of Rs. 3/ on Defds and one rupee on Ordinary shares of Tata Steel and Iron. The market opened with somewhat steady tone but above reports were freely talked which stimulated extensive liquidation of speculative purchases. The production report of Tata Steel works for October was considered satisfactory. Often we draw the attention that the market was highly manipulated and conditions were overbought indicating considerable technical situation. To-day's action has relieved the situation to some extent but by no means the whole long interest is liquidated. There was considerable selling believed by small parties, outsiders and dealers in Double Options. We do not think the situation is improved but we believe all upward reactions will be taken advantage of liquidating holdings. Most of the scrips were weak and prices kept on declining. Bombay Burmas, Tata Hydros, Cements and Mill shares all joined in the decline

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bombay Dyeing 757,55,60,50 52,56
Century 325,21,23,20
Colaba 131
Crescent 87
Fazal 551,46,52-40,42
Indore 370,65
Mdhowji 28
Nagpur 478,76
New Great 166
Pearl 330,27,30,22,23,22
N. Simplex 50
Swadeshi xd. 405,1
Burma 765,63,66,60,62
Hydro 1256,55,37,42
Tram 143,42
Defl. 295-99,93,80,82,67,68
Ord. 72-6,71-6,67-2
Bundi 17-6-4
Indian 276,69-6
Katni Ord. 207.
Alcock 325,11

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There is now no dispotion to buy but we think moderate reactions of temporary durations are not unlikely.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 750.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 476/4.
Century 100, 320.
Colaba Land 100, 131/4.
Crescent, 100, 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-8-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 138/12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Fazulbhoy 320, 542/8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100. 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 22/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 365.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 10, 157/8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1498.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mayer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 325.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,000.
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 401/4 xd.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 82/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2450.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16/14.
Imperial 605, 40 xd. 1372-8.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 336/4.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bndi Portland 10/8/0 80f xd. xd. 17/4.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 95.
Indian Cement 268/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 698/12.
Katni Ord. 202/8.

RAILWAYS.

[illegible]medabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 780
[illegible]itsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
[illegible]ral Provinces 89.
[illegible]nd. Baramati 100 2/11/6 97.
[illegible]arat 100 2/4/8f 80.
[illegible]shiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
[illegible]rkhana 100 1f 86-8.

Mandra Bhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 720.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 142/8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1242/8.
Tata Power 800; nil 655.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20-14.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 311/4.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 221/4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 762/8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-14.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 11/2.
Tata Construction xd. 45.
Tata Iron Ordy. 67/4.
Tata Iron Defd. 268/12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10%.
Tata Hydro B. 108.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 83
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Ppwer 1100.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19
Honkkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126 1-2.
National Bank £48 1-8.
Eastern Bank £6 1-8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84 3/4
Conversion Loan £73 1-8.
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent £100 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £49 3-4
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan £65 1-2
Consols £58
War Loan 5 per cent £99 3-4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The local market opened at Rs. 319-12 for Broach A-M delivery and ruled firm on short covering and fresh buying by bazar operators. Liverpool opened firm at a decline of 1 point against expected decline of 8 points. This hardened prices to Rs. 322-14 when some profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 322-4. The local market will remain open till 2 p.m. to-morrow. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 323
Oomra D./J. 277.
Oomra March 283.
Bengal D./J. 218/8.
Bengal March 225/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

November	185.80+2.90
February	190.40+2.60
May	193.00+1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 250
100 Do. Shegaon 235.
100 Do. Hingoli 224
100 Volkart Bros. Purna 238
100 Do. Barwaha 242
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Jalna 250
100 Patel Cotton Tirupur 368
100 G. Dossa & Co. Bengal 226
100 Currimbhai Bengal 205
100 Do. Upland 304

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bengal 216 D./J.
Bengal 223 March.
Broach 321 A./M.
Oomra 275 D./J.
Oomra 281 March.

SPOT RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bengal	225	221	216
Sind	227	223	218
Punjab	222	218	213
Rajputana	225	221	216

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Red leafy. Average		
Bengal Superfine	220	
Bengal Fine	215	190
Bengal F.G.	210	180
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285	245
Nagpur Savner Fine		245
Yeotmal Fine	275	235
Arvi Fine	275	235
Amraoti Fine	270	230
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	225
Mulkapur Fine	265	205
Khandesh Fine	260	205
Muthia Fine		185
Muthia F.G.		165
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.		230
Purna F.G.G.S.		225
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.		225
Indore|Ujjain Fine		200
Burwah Sanavad Fine		220
Cambodia		355
Miraj|Sangli		300
Compta Good		290
Jinja		410
Busoga		415

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

IIn full-pressed Bales.	Yester day.	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh		3494
Central India	76	11,703
Barsi and Nagar	289	7278
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1393
Berar	1421	36056
Central Provinces	203	8198
Total Oomras	1989	60122
Dholera	709	5558
N.-W. Provinces	891	31436
Rajputana	104	3034
Sind-Punjab	572	5095
Broach	507	4736
Coompta & Dharwar	638	27794
Westerns-Notherns	148	3714
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3636
Persian		90
American		1050
Egyptian and African	865	16064
Comila, Burma and other sorts		65
Total	6823	157494

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 31st Oct.

IIn full-pressed Bales.	Yester day.	This year.
Europe	3618	126900
Japan & China	2866	122728
Coast Ports		2656
Up-country by Rail		16,144
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		12274
Total	6484	280702

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 7.

Demand Bills 487.25

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Dec. close)at 8s 8 3/4d.—1/8d.
Mar. close at 9s. 4 3/4d.—0.
May close at 9s. 7 3/4d.—1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 22.85 up 25.
Feb. 19.95 up 10.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

B.C. RATE—
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 1st/15th Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1|4.
Banks Selling T. T. 276.
Banks Buying T. T. 274-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 134 3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 120 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.87 7|8 7th instant.
Shanghai|London 2|2 7|8 8th instant.
Japan|London 1|11 15|16 7th instant.
London|Paris 123.85 7th inst.
London|Belgium 34.870 7th instant.
London|Switzerland 25.17 7th instant.
London|Italy 93.15 7th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.
Gold £4:4:11-1|2 6th instant, £4:4:11-1|2 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 22 13|16 6th instant, 22 3|4 7th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 6th instant; 23 7th instant.
Silver New York Ready 50, 6th instant, 49 7|8 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5-13|16 per cent. 6th instant; 5-13|16 per cent. 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5-13|16 per cent., 6th instant; 5 13|16 per cent. 7th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 4-3/4 per cent 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70, Rs. 77/4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101 1/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106|2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75|8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates, 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/0. 5 per cent 1945 55 Rs. 101/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular.

SHORT COVERING AND LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points but declined 9 points on long liquidation which carried January option at 17.21, new low level for the season. However there soon appeared some resistance on short covering and prices during the first hour touched the highest level of the day which marked a rise of 26 points from the low level reached soon after the opening. The demand was satisfied by pre-Bureau liquidation and prices again ruled easy and closed irregular at a rise of 5 points for the near month while distant deliveries declined 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 17.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular and after wide fluctuation closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.90c.

U. S. Port receipts are steadily falling off and amounted to 55,000 bales while exports enlarged and equalled the receipts.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. There was some covering which gradually hardened prices, and the market closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 18 points to 9.47d and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 14.75c.

Empire cotton futures session was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points with January 9.18 and March 9.26.

Although cotton prices are influenced by New York Stock Exchange, operators are awaiting the Bureau report which is due in here at 9-40 p.m. We have already given private estimates which vary about 3/4 million bales from the lowest to the highest. One of our correspondents writes from New York under 18th ultimo as under:

We see little reason to expect any great change to take place in the present outlook as regards supply and demand equation of American cotton. Growers are rapidly picking and ginning their cotton and with few exceptions show little hesitancy in accepting present scale of prices. Spinners on the other hand are buying freely to cover sales of manufactured products. As long as this condition remains very little change in prices can be expected. However, the indisposition of the speculative element to take active interest on either side is very conspicuous, and the trade, as well, is not inclined to lay in 'reserve'. Stocks at these prices, therefore, should trade buying become less aggressive temporarily lower price levels will undoubtedly be recorded. We, however, are inclined to lean toward long side and suggest that advantage be taken of further depressions in prices to accumulate contracts, because we believe that in a few weeks the peak of movement will have passed, with a very large percentage of the crop distributed amongst the trade and in 'strong' hands and therefore pressure of hedge selling will cease to be a market factor. In the internal speculation and investment interests are sitting by watching developments and awaiting a favourable opportunity to take a constructive position.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y.—December Highest 17.34 lowest 17.08 January highest 17.47 (10.58 a.m.) lowest 17.21 (10.17).

New York:—"Market irregular and unsettled but shows more resistance on declines. Entirely under the influence of Stock Market. Government Bureau report may have considerable influence on the market, and change sentiment. Piece goods and yarn quiet and steady."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 7th November 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

1. Decline caused by heavy liquidation due outside influences.
2. Think market discounting Bureau 15,100.000.

Messrs. Mellor and Fenton. "We are of the opinion decline gone far enough. "We advise buying before Bureau".

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., "New York cables stock exchange liquidation apparently over support appearing."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 7.

December	17.15+05
January	17.28+03
March	17.55—
May	17.80—02
July	17.92—03
Middling Spot	17.35+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 7.

December	17.06+01
January	17.16—
Middling Spot	16.90—

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 7.

New York. 10-55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	17.44
March	17.72
May	unquoted.
New York 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.41
March	17.70
May	18.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 7.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 55,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 26,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 29,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		9.22—04
December		9.25—05
January	9.36	9.31—05
February		9.33—05
March	9.52	9.41—05
April		9.42—05
May	9.46	9.50—05
June		9.50—05
July	9.51	9.54—05
August		9.53—04
September		9.53—06
October	9.50	9.53—02
November		9.52—02
January 1931		9.52—03
Middling Spot		9.47—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 1,000 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Scinde Fully Good	15.40—20
Scinde Fine	5.65—20
Scinde Superfine	5.90—20
Bengal Good	5.15—20
Bengal Fully Good	5.40—20
Bengal Fine	5.65—20
Oomra Good	6.30—20
Oomra Fully Good	6.60—20
Oomra Fine	6.90—20
Broach Fully Good	7.50—20
Broach Fine	7.75—20
Broach Superfine	8.00—20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

November	14.14—
January	14.25—03
March	14.45—03
May	14.71—02
July	14.96—02
November	15.05—22
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.75—15

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 3 00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted-" "ly the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 7-10-29	4631000
,, Yesterday do.	55000
Exports to date do.	2188000
Stock at Ports 2-11-29	2320000
,, Interior Towns do.	1305000
,, Liverpool 2-11-29	677000
Visible Supply 2-11-29	5068000
Quantity in Sight do.	7165000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/11 Highest Rs. 49/ Closing Rs. 48/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 51/14/6 Closing Rs. 52/6.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assc. Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

London Ready 22/12.
London Forward 23/
China Op. 2/2/12 Clo. 2/2/14.
America Cent 50/.
Ready 51/13.
Kartik 52/. 51/13.
Magsar 52/1 51/14
Tejimandi Kartak 0/6.
Magsar /13/.

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/6
Kartik 21/7/6.
Magsar 21/7/9.
N. City 21/10/6.
N. Manor 21/4.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
28th Nov. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala	—	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr ..	Dumana	—	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	—	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
9th Nov	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa & Zanzibar via Porebunder
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.
13th Nov.	Bandra ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th „	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
20th „	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	8023	2 Nov	14 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	8901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	8845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „ 1930
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBERS

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10 per Annum | 1927 „ 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

O.K. 165.

The Famous Carlsbad Spa Treatment

For LIVER, STOMACH & KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Kutnow's Powder reproduces the identical curative and radio-active virtues of the famous mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of cold or warm water gives you ready at hand an agreeable and effective Spa Treatment.

A dose of Kutnow's Powder every morning gently stimulates the entire alimentary system. It prevents liver congestion, counteracts the baneful effects of climate on the blood, and rids the system of all harmful impurities. Kutnow's Powder banishes constipation headaches, biliousness, insomnia, etc.

As an eliminator of uric acid and other pain-producing deposits which cause rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., Kutnow's Powder has a high reputation. Guaranteed free from sugar it may be safely taken by the diabetic.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Kutnow's Powder. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Estally, Calcutta: Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay: M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras, etc.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Twice As Much For The Same Money

The increased world-wide demand has lowered the manufacturing costs of Kutnow's Powder. Users benefit by a BIG NEW BOTTLE which contains double quantity for the same money with the same high quality guaranteed. Rs. 2-4.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 26, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced CLERK to take charge of Accounts and Stores of a Motor shop in Berar. Pay up to Rs. 50 Apply Box No. 2386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1987

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1) Ledger Clerk, (2) Filing Clerk, (3) Stenographer, (4) Typist Clerk, (5) Book-keeper, knowing typewriting, (6) Midwife, (7) Goanese Cook. Apply EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R 1989

WANTED—A highly qualified and well experienced OFFICER to superintend the weaving and spinning departments of two Cotton Mills situated upcountry. Applicants must possess up-to-date theoretical knowledge supplemented by good practical experience in both the sections and must have thorough knowledge of working all the latest improvements and inventions in spinning and weaving machinery. Pay up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem with free ordinarily furnished quarters and electric light. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1984

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept, 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 33076

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.—10 PRACTISING LAWYERS to work in spare hours for a publishing house. Only candidates capable of furnishing practical proof of their ability in book writing need apply. to Box No. 2382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1981

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A PHYSICAL CULTURIST of a well-known high school, wishes to have few tuitions at their home in morning or evening. For particulars re. fees, time etc., please apply Box No. 2384. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 1983

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—RAJPUT BRIDE, preferably widow for a widower Gazetted Officer. Full particulars from SINGH, c/o, Post Master, Lucknow.
33081

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS together with the amount of earnest money at 1 per cent are invited for the construction of Fire Proof Record Office of the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November, 1929.

Copies of tenders can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2|- each.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
33086

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS together with the amount of earnest money at 1 per cent are invited for the Construction of paving Kharu's Nala, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November, 1929.

Copies of tenders can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2|- each.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
33087

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. LAKHMIDAS ODAVJI and PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI, who were carrying on business in Colour, Asafoetida, Camphor and spices in Bombay at Vadgadi, Mandvi, and at Madras and Madura and at other places under the name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 and as Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji retired from the said partnership as and from that date. The said Purshottam Govindji has been carrying on the said business as and from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 on his own account and his own risk under the same name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. at the same respective places. The said Mr. Purshottam Govindji will recover outstandings and will pay all debts and liabilities due by the said firm of Gopalji Champshi and Co., both before and after the said 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986. The said Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji will not be responsible or liable to any person in any way in respect thereof.

PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI.
LAKHMIDAS ODHAVJI.
R1990

"NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Shunko Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cago removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of CHANDULAL HATHIBHAI alias CHANDULAL HATICHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing before his death at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JASWANTLAL HATHIBHAI, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mehta Parekh & Co., at present temporarily residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN,
For Prothonotary and Senior Marter
E. FAHEY.

The 22nd day of October, 1929.
Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33080

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1929, at 7 per cent. (i.e. Re. 1|12|- per share) per Annum has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1929 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Bank on 18th November, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th November, 1929.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 18th November, 1929 to 30th November, 1929, both days inclusive.
33085

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Properties at Nawapada, Bandra.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Allibhai Noorbhai, the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rukhanbai wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pittawalla and Mahomed Hussein Alibhai the Mortgagors, sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on Saturday the 9th November 1929 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land with buildings, and structures situate at Nawapada Bandra, containing by admeasurement 794 Square Yards and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Old No. 44-908, New No. 44 and City Survey No. 18.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Gaothan Land at Nawapada Bandra admeasuring 1085 square yards bearing Municipal No. 43 and 43 A and bearing C. S. Nos. 15 and 17 bounded on North by the B. B. and C. I. Ry by the Bandra Nawapada Road, on the East by passage beyond the Compound Wall of these premises and on the West by the property described in the first lot.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI and CO.,

GOVERNMENT ASTROLOGER.

Emperor George V's Horoscope Maker. Pandit K. C. Joytisharnava's

Bashi Karan Kavacha.

If not benefitted, Money refunded.

We send a letter of Guarantee.

The wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the Agency of such man or woman anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8/12.

Dhanada Kavacha Rs. 8/8.
Sarba Sidhi Kavacha Rs. 9.

CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams:—PANDJI, CALCUTTA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor General of Portuguese-India.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY & NAVAL TAILORS & GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, Bombay.
Branch at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Suits from Rs. A.	Sewing charges materials being supplied by the Customer from Rs. A
Full Dress Suit	95 0	45 0
Semi Dress Suit	70 0	35 0
Navy Blue Serge Suit	40 0	20 0
Grey Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit.	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit	39 0	12 8
English Linen Suit	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	10 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	10 0
English Tussore Suit.	15 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	5 0
Office Suit	10 0	6 0
Office Trousers	3 8	1 8
White Office Shirts	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Loss Of Proper Sense Of Values

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the American Futures Markets have been as follows:—

		Jan.	Mch.	May
New York	29-10-29	18.01	18.29	18.58
New York	6-11-29	17.25	17.55	17.82
		—.76	—.74	—.76
		Jan.	Mch.	May
Liverpool	29-10-29	9.64	9.73	9.82
Liverpool	6-11-29	9.36	9.46	9.55
		—.28	—.27	—.27

As a result of another week's trading we have again to record a fresh new level for this season. The market has again been largely influenced by the weakness of the New York Stock Exchange the effect of which has been reflected in all commodity markets. When markets get into panicky conditions such as are ruling at present the tendency is for traders to lose for the time being a proper sense of values. Again there is usually a fear that the supply is going to be burdensome. This is noticed in cables now being received stating that the Home Markets fear an increase in the Crop estimate due for publication to-morrow.

Fossick's Bureau have been most nearly correct in the last few years and their guess of tomorrow's figure is 15,020,000. While this is a slight increase over last month's figure there is nothing alarming about it. We do not know what the Bureau has in store for us tomorrow evening, but we do not look for any sensational change from last month. In the meantime the World's Spinner's takings of American cotton keep ahead of the figures to date for last season, when the total for the year was larger than the growth will be this year. The lower price level now ruling should tend to encourage a large consumption than we had last year. Bears have lately had matters all their own way, but we think they would be well advised to pause and consider the position arresh. It looks as if themarket has discounted a crop estimate of at least 15¼ millions. In the meantime as a considerable speculative short interest must have accumulated and as many spinners must have been looking on during the decline, should the crop estimate be around 15 millions the market would be found in a strong technical position.

Over the week the local market has moved in sympathy with home advices and hedge contract quotations are lower by about Rs. 12 per candy. Over the Diwali holidays local mills made very satisfactory sales of cloth and yarn, the turnover being larger than for several years. Exporters report quite a satisfactory demand from Europe and there are indications that Japan may enter the market freely any day now. The low level of price of Indian cotton should now attract the attention of spinner's and we think they would be well advised to commence securing supplies. They will have a good opportunity to do so now that our crop has commenced to move freely. The Indian Crop is now estimated to be about the same as last year and as labour is now more settled indian Mills should consume more than they did last year which will leave less for export than we had last season.

With our season starting at a low level up-country merchants should have a better opportunity of making profits this season and we advise them to make careful purchases of a good quality cotton in all quiet markets.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Poona—As Bombay's Suburb.

(By "KRISTODAS.")

The G. I P. Railway gave a good outing to its guests on Tuesday last on the occasion of the opening of the electrification scheme from Bombay to Poona by His Excellency the Governor. The well-got-up and handsomely printed brochure given to each of the guests gave several interesting statistics showing the colossal nature of the undertaking and the way in which it will in near future make even Lonavla and Poona Suburbs of Bombay. It may, perhaps, wound the susceptibilities of a good Maharashtrian that Poona, the one-time capital of the Peshwas, and even now the monsoon capital of the Government of Bombay, should now be within the possibility of being a suburb of Bombay. It cannot be helped however. All such situations have to be faced in view of the vast changes taking place every day in the economic and scientific forces in the world.

EFFECT ON PROPERTY MARKET

At one time it cost about Rs. 100 to go from Poona to Bombay. Now a man can travel in the new luxurious train at about Rs. 8 for the double journey. Instead of the days it took for the journey across the Ghats one will be able to reach Poona within less than three hours so that people will be able to live in any of those salubrious places either on the Ghats or beyond the Ghats and attend to their business daily by having a season ticket. The question is whether this electrification scheme will have any effect on the property market of Bombay. The development of suburbs, both on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. lines, the work of the Improvement Trust in the Island itself and the ill-thought-out and ill-managed Development Schemes have thrown on the market hundreds of thousands of yards of land and the property market has visibly suffered owing to all these new developments. The electrification scheme may similarly accentuate these effects. This particular factor, however, need not turn one into a pessimist, for the development in other directions may amply compensate for this particular loss, as has been the case before now with regard to Western countries. If the people go out in the suburbs more and more, it need not necessarily mean that the population of the city will go on diminishing. The ability of the people to go out in the suburbs will itself depend upon the prosperity of the City and if there is prosperity once again restored the City will have enough population and to spare not only for peopling the suburbs but also for filling vacant spaces in the City.

ADVANTAGES.

The total cost of this huge undertaking, including the Kalyan Power House, will be nearer 10 crores than anything else. It may be asked if the return from the undertaking will be sufficient to compensate for all this enormous expenditure. With regard to these giant undertakings one cannot expect an immediate return as from an investment in, say, Government bonds or industrial debentures. The scheme will affect the life of the people in various directions, social, industrial and commercial, and the effects on all these different fields will have to be studied for at least two or three years before even an idea can be formed as to whether the scheme was working with profit or not. There are several economies again which to a lay-man will appear very minute and insignificant, but which theoretically will place an electric-driven train as a much greater economical asset than a steam-driven train. Thus His Excellency pointed out that "one of the intrinsic properties of the electric locomotives is to work for 24 hours a day if need be, and experience in Switzerland has shown that they can be in service for 80 per cent. of their time, while steam locomotives average on 40 per cent. of their time." It will be at the same time a cleaner and more sanitary travel and by the elimination of steam locomotives from Bombay will serve to clear the atmosphere of much of its soot and smoke.

SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.

The guests were shown all over the Kalyan Power House on their return journey. They admired the spick and span manner in which the Power House was kept and the latest and most up-to-date construction which presented the amazing spectacle of the mammoth turbine-alternators making 3,000 revolutions per minute and all other machines going on automatically like Robots without any attendance. The guests, however, were not shown the skeleton in the cupboard—this skeleton being the Tata Power House, which was already existing when this project ultimately costing a crore and a half was launched upon. The rates at which the Tatas were supplying and ready to supply electricity to the G. I. P. Railway were considered reasonable and though when the scheme was launched in the teeth of opposition of the Railway Finance Committee the expenditure per unit from the new Power House was estimated to be less than what has quoted by the Tatas, it now transpires that the Tata rates are cheaper than what the Railway has to pay for in the new Power House. Even though the electrification scheme has cost about 10 crores one can justify it by saying that it will further the development of Bombay, Poona and the surrounding districts and may also lead tot economies in railway working. There is not, however, any explanation which can justify the putting up of this Kalyan Power House. The hydraulic enterprise of the Tatas was a pioneer enterprise and they were ready as they are now and also capable of supplying all the electricity which would be consumed by both the Railways, the Tramways, Mills, etc. No reconciliation is possible with the view which the G. I. P. Railway took of the question as it means withdrawal of patronage from an indigenous concern and placing of big orders for machinery and stores with foreign firms. A pleasant day would have been spoiled for many of the guests if these facts had been presented to them even on a piece of foolscap paper, as then they would have realised how some of the railways are effecting economies of their administration and how the Railway Board is backing them up in this.

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Forage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

FIRST DAY EFFECT

Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence. Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/- V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle, V.P. Extra. TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only Postage Free. Write for further particulars to
VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER,
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, BOMBAY 3.

RAJAR GUARANTEED

RAPID RELIABLE ROLL FILMS.

These films take all the uncertainty out of Film Photography.

If you use a Rajar you know you are using the fastest film made, a film that has been hardened for tropical conditions, a film that is suitable for the yellow light of India, a film that will give a brilliant and detailed print even if you have erred slightly in over or under exposure. You will agree with the other Rajar users—"Rather a Rajar than all the rest."

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Sole Agents for India & Burma :—

Martin & Harris, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

B. C.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

The Exhilarating Story of the daring adventures of an elegant, chivalrous pirate, who won a beautiful girl and braved fire, mutiny and the combined British and Spanish Navies to hold her!

TO-NIGHT

"EAGLE OF THE SEA"

THIS WEEK

Featuring the favourite popular Stars

FLORENCE VIDOR AND RICARDO CORTEZ

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—:o:—

An Interesting Sidelight.

(Orient Press Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Parliamentary crisis on India has fizzled out. Thursday's debate will be a talk-out. At any rate the Conservatives officially will not demand division. Lord Irwin's attitude and assurances are Mr. Benn's trump cards with which he can ask the Tories and Liberals to do their worst. Moreover, the crisis was an artificially manipulated one by the Rothermere and Beaverbrook press which has scored against Mr. Baldwin. For really nothing like a very irretrievable situation has been created by Lord Irwin's pronouncement the importance of which lies in its implication and the circumstances and private assurances with which the matter was conveyed to the Congress leaders.

The only possible resignation from the Simon Commission may be that of Lord Burnham who, it is learnt from reliable authority, was behind the Birkenhead-Reading plot. But Lord Burnham may follow Sir John Simon and may discover discretion as the better part of valour.

It may be anticipated that the Government will accept the Congress demand regarding amnesty but regarding the Congress representation Indian leaders will be asked to suggest their method of procedure. Difficulties in this direction may be found owing to the attitude of the Liberals. For it is well-known in London that two prominent Liberal ex-Government officials who were in London recently and returned simultaneously with Lord Irwin had stated their uncondition support. It is feared tha tthese Liberals may be used by the Government not only to break a united front of the delegation but to finesse the Congress leaders. In this connection, the Bombay manifesto which was forestalled before the Congress leaders had time to consider the Viceregal declaration, clearly indicates the Liberal tactics, at any rate of one section. The Indian Congress and political circles in London deplore the Liberal attitude. But it is at least hoped that they will so elect the delegation as will prevent any division of opinion. That is hoping best out of a worst situation.—"Liberty."

THE NEED FOR UNITY.

—:o:—

Bombay Liberals' And Neo Liberals' Profession And Practice.

The "Hindu" writes:—

It is with fained surprise that the country will read of the unwillingness of some prominent Bombay politicians to associate themselves with the manifest issued by the leaders at Delhi on the Viceroy's statement. Mr. Jinnah, in his statement which we published yesterday, rightly asked, "Will a united India meet a united Westminster?" and pointed out that only by composing our internal differences and presenting a common front at this critical hour, would it be possible to achieve the common goal. Unfortunately he and his Bombay friends appear to have altogether failed to put this admirable precept into practice. They disregarded the general desire that the country should speak with one voice at this juncture and hastened to express their unqualified approval of the Viceroy's statement with Pandit Motilal's invitation to Delhi before them—a proceeding which was solely designed to secure unanimity in the expression of opinion on the Government's offer. Now that the very representative and autoritative meeting at Delhi has, after considerable deliberation, framed an agreed reply and supported it with the signatures not only of Congressmen but of prominent leaders of other parties as well, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and their friends have thought fit not only to refuse to sign the Delhi statement but to criticise it on grounds which do not bear a moment's scrutiny.

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THE INDIAN SITUATION.

—:o:—

NATIONALIST AND THE SIMON REPORT.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Munshi Isar Saran wrote:—

Sir,—Indians have looked upon the "Manchester Guardian" as their friend, and it is therefore to me a matter of regret that I do not find myself in agreement with a great deal of your editorial comment on the letter of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in your issue of October 5. I am, however, happy to be told that "the controversy now is not about the goal,' though efforts have been made since the declaration of 1917, by men occupying high and responsible positions, to draw a subtle distinction between the terms "Dominion Status" and "Responsible Government."

I am sure no useful purpose will now be served by discussing the Simon Commission or its boycott by Nationalist India. You will, however, permit me, who has been most intimately connected with the Nehru Report at its various stages, to repudiate the statement that "Nationalist politicians were at considerable pains to make their views available to the Commission in the form of the Nehru Report." Our attitude might be regarded as utterly mistaken or unwise, but the fact is that Nationalist India had nothing or will have nothing to do either with the Simon Commission or its report. The activities of this Commission have been, are, and will be a matter of absolute indifference to us.

In your opinion "it would clearly be unwise for any Britishs Government to make a new pronouncement regarding its policy in India till it has received the Simon Commission's report."

Simon Commission's report." I wonder if you are aware that the situation in India is getting from bad to worse, and if not tackled in time with courage and farsightedness is bound ultimately to lead to disaster. May I in this connection remind you of the resolution passed by the last Indian National Congress in December last, that if the Nehru Report was not accepted on or before December 31, 1929, the Congress would organise a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation, including non-payment of taxes, and work for complete independence. The Congress is the most powerful political organisation in the country, and no one who has any knowledge of the present mood and temper of the people will be prepared lightly to treat this resolution. In view of all the circumstances, I maintain that if the British Government did not make a timely pronouncement calculated to ease the situation it would be regarded as having failed in its obvious duty at a most critical juncture in the history of the relations of India and England.—Yours, etc.,

(Whatever the intentions of the authors of the Nehru Report, the result of their labours has been to provide the Simon Commission with excellent evidence of the views and difficulties of Indian Nationalists. As to the Congress ultimatum, the threat does not help those who desire to expedite the solution of a problem which is as perplexing as it is important. —Ed. "Guard.")

Guardian."

WORKERS HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN.

—:o:—

MR. RUIKAR ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen Union, in the course of a statement on Viceroy's announcement says:—

The much expected announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy of India has given rise to handsome eulogy Mand fulsome praise; that some of the Indian Nationalists should have so short memories, as to forget the orgy of repression which is still going on in the country and should shower their eulogies and praises on Lord Irwin who more than any other person is as responsible, for the Meerut Trial, the Trades Disputes Bill, and the Public Safety Ordinance passes one's comprehension; this clearly demonstrates that British Diplomacy is too subtle and deep for the Indians who are proverbially credulous and simple. Lord Irwin's grandiose pronouncement in effect and substance, is nothing more than a repetition of the 1917 pronouncement and the preamble of the Reforms Act; there is nothing in this new pronouncement to indicate that the implications of the 1917 pronouncement or the Reforms Act are in the least disturbed; on the other hand. Mr. Benn's statement in the House of Commons, that questions of policy involving changes either in substance or in time can not be considered until the Commission and the Central Committee have submitted their report, etc.,' gives a complete go-by, to the pious wishes and understandings which the Indian Nationalists are pathetically taking for granted; and on which they are building castles in the air. Lord Irwin like a clever spider has spread his net far and wide, and like the proverbial flies, Indian Nationalist leaders are credulously walking in the net. The invitation to political leaders and representatives of other interests to discuss the future Indian constitution is supposed by some Indian Nationalists to be the equivalent of a Round Table Conference between England and India. A Round Table Conference presupposes perfect equality between the two parties who want to arrive at a real understanding. Whatever shadow of equality might have been left, is completely shattered by the fact that the choice of these delegates is to rest with the Imperial Government. As a matter of fact, India must have free and unfettered choice to choose its own delegates to this Round Table Conference. Similar was the procedure adopted in the case of Ireland, when Ireland and England arrived at a compromise.

WORKERS HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN.

As for the Indians working classes, at Jharia Session the Trade Union Congress has definitetly repudiated the Nehru Report, as one which was meant to safeguard only the interests and privileges of the Indian and Foreign capitalists; no supporter of the Nehru Report, whether he is a congressman or moderate (the difference now between the two is now the difference between Tweeduldum and Tweedul-dee) can therefore properly represent the Indian working classes, in this conference; nor will be any settlement of understanding arrived at by the representatives of the capitalist class or their champions be acceptable to the T. U. Congress. It is of course, too, much to expect from the present Imperial Government that it will allow Labour to be adequately and properly represented in this conference. India or its teeming working classes have not much to expect from this Viceregal announcement or the forthcoming conference. The hope of India now entirely rests on its youth and the working classes. Is it too much to expect that they will not join in this indecent chorus of hallelujahs to Lord Irwin and the Imperial Government, but undistracted and un-allured, will boldly carry on the struggle for Indian Independence.

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Bombay City and Suburbs

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Armistice Ball at the Town Hall under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day: Parade on the Cooperage H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending 10-35 a.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha to Stage "Lilavati Sulochana" in Tamil in aid of South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi.

STEAMER MOVEMENT. The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 8th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon, The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA MEETING. Under the auspies of the Matang Hitwardhak Mandal a public meeting of the Bombay "Untouchables" and their sympathiser, will l be held under the presidentship of Shet Jagjiwan Ujamsi to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. on the open Maidan, Arthur Bunder near Hanuman Temple Colaba to create a favourable atmosphere for the Temple Entry Satyagraha to be launched after the Kartiki Ekadashi, in Bombay. to congratulate Poona Satyagrahis and Mr. Harbilas Sarda for "Sarda Bill," etc.

LECTURE ON QURAN. Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 168-171, Bellasis Road, next the the Imperial Bank Byculla Branch, (Bemni Building) to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All are cordially invited to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. We have just received a copy of a nicely printed picture Calendar for 1930 issued by Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, Ltd., London.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION. Under the auspices of the above association Mr. Mahadev Shastri Diweker will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association on Women and Hindu Society. All are requested to attend. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

On Sunday the 10th instant another lecture on Offensive Shudhi will be delivered by him at the same place and at the same time.

POSTAL NOTICE. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Surada" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th inst.

THE DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB. The thirtieth annual general gathering of the Daivadnya Cricket Club will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Shree Mangal Harishchandralaya, Sandhurst Road.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI. The Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali beg to asknowledge, with grateful thanks, the receipt of a 5 per cent. Government Loan of the face value of Rs. 1,000/ kindly donated by Mr. R. A. Wagle of Bombay for the purpose of founding a scholarship in the name of his father, the late Mr. Atmaram Balwant Wagle.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS The Band of the 3rd Bn. The 18th Hyderabad Regt. will play at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT MATUNGA. A grand Musical Entertainment by Master Sankaran the famous Violinist of Tanjore at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA. A meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be held at 8-30 p.m., to-night (Saturday) at Khandke Buildin, No. 1, Dadar when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH. An urgent meeting of the Samaj Samata Sangha will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in Dr. Ambedkar's Chamber at Parel when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

CAPITOL:—JAMESON THOMAS and Eve Gray in "Poppies of Flanders" drama 9 parts. The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play at all the shows on Saturday and Sunday. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

BOMBAY G. WARD D. C. C. The first meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the above Congress Committee's Office Kohinoor Cinema Buildings, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

CHARITY SERMON. Very Reverend Dr. Minino de Souza, Principal, St. Michael's High School, of Mahim will preach a Charity Sermon in aid of the poor of St. Vincent's Conference at St. Anne's Church, Byculla to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) All are cordially invited.

LABOUR COLLEGE.—The Labour College will commence its second term from the 11th inst. The classes will be held as usual in the evening at 7-30 in the Rammohan Ashram, Girgaum.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES. Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhaggawad Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA.—The members of the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha will put on boards "Lilavati Sulochana" tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. It will be a charity perrormance in aid of the purse to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the South Indian residents of Bom'ay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION:—A special meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Account Staff Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. sharp (S.T.) in the Empire Theatre (Fort). Resolutions relating to the grievances of the staff, such as scale of pay, promotions, leave and office time will be considered and adopted. The staff are therefore earnestly required to attend the meeting punctually and make it a success.

LOHANA'S SOCIAL GATHERING:—The New Year's Social Gathering of the members of the Lohana Snatak Mandal and the Lohana Youths Conference Standing Committee organised by Sheth Nensi Tejpal will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Princess Street Keshavbag.

RECEPTION TO THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY:—The Indian Christian Clergy and laity, of the Church of England will give a reception to His Lordship the Right Reverend Richard Dyke Acland the new Bishop of Bombay to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in St. Peter's Church Compound, Mazagon. All are cordially invited.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ: Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj a meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community will be held in the Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to meet the deputation of the Saraswat Social Union, Poona led by Mr. B. S. Kamat. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

YOGA DISCOURSES.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at the Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, today (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CEREMONIAL PARADE.—The annual gathering and ceremonial parade will be held at the Parsee War Memorial at Hughes Road, Bombay, on Monday (the 11th instant—Armistice Day), at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Major-General C. A. Weir, General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ:—Mr. Y. G. Talpade will deliver a lecture on "The Brink of Precipice" on Saturday, (9th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, when members are requested to be present.

BYCULLA GLORIA CHURCH:—The titular feast of the Gloria Church, Byculla will be celebrated on Sunday at 9 a.m. with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. Sermon, Procession and Benediction. On Saturday 9th the solemn Vespers begin at 6-30 p.m. After the High Mass on Sunday (10th) special prayers will be recited for all those who fell in the great world war.

LOST OR MISLAID

A Pearl necklace lost on the road or in the Hanging Gardens on 2nd November. Finders will be rewarded. Please communicate with,

JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA,
Coronation Building,
4th Floor, C. P. Tank Road.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM.

—:o:—

Verdict Of Accidental Death Recorded By Panchnama.

According to reports received from Lonavla the body of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji was recovered from one of the many ravines which lie below the 'Tiger's Leap' cliff. The Lonavla police were of considerable help to the relatives of the deceased in their search.

The credit of locating the body goes to the people of aboriginal tribes who live in the valleys round-about and have an intimate knowledge of the neighbourhood. When the name of the cliff which the deceased had visited was mentioned to them, they pointed out one of the ravines as the likeliest place where the body could be found and their conjecture proved to be true.

The body was found with only a few bruises. There were no serious marks of hurt or injury. The police held a 'panchnama' and a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The body was then handed over to the relatives of the deceased.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES' CONDOLANCES.

The news of the death of Mr. Morarji has caused great grief among the Indian rulers of Kathiawar with whom he came in close contact H. H. the Maharaja of Navanagar, who arrived by the English mail boat this morning proceeded to Mr. Morarji's residence at Pedder Road and expressed his condolence to his family in their great bereavement. In the same manner H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi came specially to Bombay to pay a condolence visit to the family.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

—:o:—

In memory of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji the ready cotton market will remain closed to-day (Saturday). The forward business will be closed after 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The following is the programme of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Tour in Khandesh and Gujarat:—

11th to 16th instant, Dhulia.
17th to 21st instant, Surat.
22nd to 28th instant, Broach
29th instant to 2nd proximo, Ahmedabad.

The Committee will examine witnesses in all these places and record their oral evidence. They will return to Bombay on the 3rd December.

CEYLON BEAT MADRAS IN RUGGER.

—:o:—

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

In a Rugby match, Ceylon defeated Madras by 15 points to 5.—A.P.

HON. MOULVI R. AHMED GOES TO JALGAON.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a communique, dated Friday states:—

"The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, leaves to-night (Friday) on tour for Jalgaon, returning to Bombay on Monday, November 11."

H. E. C. in C's INSPECTION TOUR

MULTAN, Nov. 7.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in the Jullunder Brigade on the fifth and sixth instant. Among the units inspected individually by the Commander-in-Chief were the first battalion Rifle Brigade, sixth Field Battery, Royal artillery, seventh light cavalry, 52nd Punjab Infantry and 10|17th Dogra Regiment. The Commander-in-Chief also inspected the British and Indian Military Hospitals, the Cantonment and General Hospital which was presented as a war memorial to Jullunder by the twentyninth Punjabis, the Veterinary Hospital, Supply and Transport Units, King George's Royal Indian Military College, the Military Dairy Farm, the Recruiting Office and all regimental lines. On seventh instant His Excellency visited Tobateksingh where he inspected several of the mule breeding studs recently established in that vicinity. The Commander-in-Chief also saw and conversed for a long time with a very large number of Sikh and Punjabi Muhammedan pensioners who had come from long distances to interview His Excellency. The Commander-in-Chief has since proceeded to Multan to inspect the troops there.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The C. I. D Police arrested on Friday evening Ahmed Chairman alleged to be a notorious arm-smuggler at the crossing of the Central Avenue and Eden Hospital Road with four nine-chambered revolvers and several hundred rounds of live cartridges and nine empty magazines. The accused was recently arrested and convicted for possessing wine and other drugs without license.—Free Press.

NEW BACHELORS OF COMMERCE.

—:o:—

First LL. B. Results.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the B.Com. examination held last month at which 28 candidates appeared.

CLASS II.—Joshi, Chintaman Govind.

PASS:—Bansal Bishan Dass, Doshi Chandulal Prabhashankar, Kanoor, Nagaraja Subramanian, Patel Minocher Sorabji Oke Shantaram Nilkanth.

Passed in an additional special subject: — Shantilal Chhotalal Chhatarapati.

FIRST LL.B. RESULTS.

—:o:—

The following are results of the First LL.B. Examination (Oct. 1929):—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—C. I. Kuriyappan; Kulkarni, S. B.; Chaudhari, D. H.

SECOND CLASS:—G N Abhyankar; D G Angal; A A A H Dadla; B A Dalal; P C Deshpande; M R Donde; D G Gadekar; M H Godbole; K K Gokhale; S R Gupta; B J Jain; R D Jain; V S Kale; N S Kharker; R Kolhury; G G Mahajan; R M Marathe; C F Mascarenhas; S M Mehendale; N A M M Mulla; V Naganath; M D Naik; R Narayana; V R Nerlekar; M A Patel; K K Ponnattu; G P Soloni; J M Thakore; G B Titi; V M Udani; A J Vas; B J Vimadalal; G L Apte; V M Atre; G L Bhavatankar; H R Chatte; G P Chirputkar; P R Nerlekar; B T Patil; N L Patil; K A Phadnis; D R Potnis; A N Purandare; R U H Rama; V R Ranade; N B Sidhanty; R P Talathi; S M Upolekar; B G Vaidya; M S Vidwans; G P Vyas; G S Agnihotri; M G Anerao; S N Krishnaiah; B M Majmudar; M C Modi; K C Munshaw; I R Raval; P G Sheth; T L Bhagtani; V L A D'Abreo; C T Mudnaney; S M Parekh; E Vaz;

PASS:—D R Adarkar; A K Ananda; M B Anklesaria; K L Bapat; G D E Bunyan; M A Chaubal; P V Chavan; A R Chitale; A V Chitnis; K R Chitre; M N Choksi; G V Deolalkar; B M Desai; N V Desai; S A Deshpande; G D'Souza; R V Gawayi; P K Heremagalur; J V Jakatdar; A W Jog; A N Joshi; K J Kapadia; A S Khanolkar; R D Kowli; V I K I Lakshminarayanapuram; A M Mahajan; V S Mannargudi; C C Megha; B N Mehta; R D Mehta; C F Menezes; S G Mujumdar; V B Mulay; A A Parameswara; K C Parikh; J M Patel; V B Patwardhan; A T Phanse; Y M Pothiawala; V Purohit; R D Rangnekar; R N Saligrama; G P Tamhane; M G Tendulkar; D W Tillu; P D Tilve; P C Vyas; B C Bartakke; G G Vivare; B N Brahme; N R Chowdiya; S R Dayama; G L Deodhar; M S Deole; S A Desai; V L Deshmane; L K Deshpande; V B Deshpande; S B Dhaode; V S Dhongde; V V Dongarkar; S V Dube; N P Gandhi; P G Gogate; V B Gune; S B Haval; R D Jarandikar; M R Joshi; L G Junagade; G R Karkare; K Kenchappa; P K Khot; V K Kondejkar; L R Mankani; S P Manoli; D B Mhetras; G G Nakhare; M R R Narayanarao; W M B Nirhali; V K Palande; D K Pathak; B M Pathan; A B Patil; R S Patil; S M Patil; S P Patil; B S. Ramaiah; V K Sathe; K K Shete; G Sitaram Sastry; A wd. M H Sowdagar; B P Takle; V H Tannu; V G Tidke; W G Utgikar; V R Vagh; J R Vaidya; K S Vaidya; V V Vatave, N G Bhatt; N C Brahmachari; D H Chudasama; H M Dave; P H Deo, D V Desai; K M Desai; S C Desai; L M Doctor; R M Engineer; C D Gosalia; S K Jani; V S Joshi; T A Laher; B P Mehta; K B Mehta; R P Nagarwadia; M K Pandit; N M Pandya; C N Parikh; S C Parikh; B M Patel; M C Patel; C N Sanghvi; J C Shah; N T Shah; C C Shelat; K J Shukla; D B Trivedi; H J Notani; G I. Shaikh.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 95; 122; 140; 147; 150; 151; 155; 157; 177; 180; 184; 185; 188; 197; 198; 201; 202; 212; 215; 271; 311; 324; 354; 358; 381; 383; 386; 387; 388; 400; 402; 405; 446; 455; 456; 491; 492; 493.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

AIR FORCE OFFICER DROWNED

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

An unusual and tragic railway accident occurred between Pipri and Dabeji last night when Air Force Staff Sergeant Critchell of Naushera fell from a troop train into a deep 'nullah'. Deceased was travelling with his wife and family who arrived yesterday from England. Mistaking gangmens lamps for station, he stepped out and fell into a deep 'nullah' when train halted above a culvert.—A. P.

Sir Edward Lutyens is expected to arrive in Delhi about the 14th December.

A traffic reconnaissance survey has been ordered to be carried out by the Burma Railways for a metre gauge line of about 180 miles from Shwenyaung to Hsipew.—A. P.

RAMABAI THACKER CASE.

—:o:—

Evidence Of A Nurse.

WITNESS BECOMES INDIGNANT IN COURT.

The hearing of the Nurse case was resumed on Friday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when Lakshaman M. Joshi was further cross-examined by Mr. J. B. Patel, who appeared for the complainant.

The complainant, in this case is Ramabai Dinnanath, a Nurse aged 30, who claimed maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thaker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, for her two children allenged to be born by the respondent.

Witness replying to Mr. Patel said that he did not know the respondent before he came to the Court. Summons was served on him on the 26th October.

Mr. Patel:—Do you take much interest in this case?—I have nothing to do with the case.

WITNESS'S KNOWLEDGE OF GUJARATHI.

Ramabai, witness said, used to dress like a Gujarathi woman in 1922-24, and she used to talk Gujarathi well. Witness said that he also know Gujarathi well. Mr. Patel then asked him to render into Marathi a certain Gujarathi passage.

When questioned by Mr. Patel how he could make a mistake in translating the sentence witness said "My mother tongue is not Gujarathi." Witness could not explain how he was summoned as a defence witness. He did not attempt to inquire why he was summoned as a witness and said "It is a famous case, I can very well understand." (Laughter). Wagle went with the sepoy to serve summons on him. Witness did not know Wagle before.

B. S. Desai of the "Sanj Vartaman" the next witness, produced a file of "Sanj Vartaman" dated 19th December, 1914, containing list of successful candidates appearing in the nursing and midwifery examination of the Ayurvedic College. It did not contain Ramabai's name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said that he was not in a position to say that this report did not miss anything. He could not say whether any subsequent list was issued afterwards.

RAMABAI'S APPLICATION.

G. M. Kulkarni, a clerk of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association who was called next examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, said that he had been a clerk there for 12 years. He produced Ramabai's application dated 15th August 1927. There was no truth in the allegation that the name of the applicant had been altered in the application since it was presented.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said that the respondent did not approach him at all. When Ramabai presented the application she had also produced some diplomas. Witness said that he himself had drafted Ramabai's application. He could remember that one of the diplomas was from the Ayurvedic College. Ramabai's application was received on the 15th, but it was registered on the 19th.

Mr. Patel:—How many such ladies have you obliged like this, by drafting applicationts?—I have done so many.

Mr. Patel:—Is it part of your duty?—It is only an obligation.

Witness further replying said that his "boss" told him to search out Ramabai's application which he had produced in Court.

Continuing, witness said that Dr. Thacker was connected with the Nursing Association as an examiner, but was not a member of its Committee.

Replying to another question witness said that Dr. Thacker had "no connection with the nurse." (Laughter).

A NURSE'S EVIDENCE.

Gajarabai Raghunath Kudalkar a nurse, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Kanuga she said that she had been practising as a nurse for 8 years and know Ramabai for about 6 years. She first came to know Ramabai when she went to Zaoga's Zor in search of a room. She was referring to a nurse living there, and that nurse happened to be Ramabai. Witness stayed at a chawl where Ramabai was residing and her acquaintance with Ramabai, developed since then. Ramabai, witness said, was living with a doctor, and his name was Kantilal Sharma. Besides, two female children were living with them, and the name of the elder girl was Devi.

Ramabai according to witness was a Gujarathi Brahmin and used to dress in Gujarathi fashion. Ramabai became pregnant after some time and gave birth to a son. Witness attended on Ramabai at the time of her delivery. The child's name was Ganpat who died at the sixth month. Kantilal Sharma died before the birth of Ramabai's son.

Witness afterwards changed her residence to Carpenter Street. She went to Kalachowki in search of Ramabai who owed her Rs. 12. When she saw Ramabai at Kalachowki, she (Ramabai) was carrying 6 months. Witness was present when Ramabai gave birth to a female child at Kalachowki, and the child was named Trivent.

WORKED AS SUBSTITUTE.

Witness worked as Ramabai's substitute in the Infant Welfare Society during the periods of Ramabai's confinemisat. During that period she lived in Ramabai's room and one Vinayak Dinnath Barve used to visit Ramabai. Barve was a Shimpi by caste and was a dentist, having his rooms at Kalbadevi. Barve used to visit Ramabai almost every day and on certain occasions lived there in the night also and would go only in the morning after his bath. Besides Barve, Dr. Karmasa, one Yeshwant, one Gangaram paid visits to Ramabai occasionally. They used to go to the place with Barve. From Kalachowki, Ramabai was transferred to Dhobi Talao centre.

Witness at this time used to attend to private cases as a nurse. Ramabai afterwards shifted to Takwadi and at this time Dr. Barve died. When witness went to Takwadi she saw Vasant P. Naik with Ramabai and identified Naik. Vasant P. Naik, she said was a Shimpi by caste. Witness also lived with Ramabai at Takwadi.

Mr. Kanuga: When did Ramabai give up Gujarathi dress?

Witness: After the death of Kantilal she observed widowhood by removing bangles. For some time she did so, but again took up to it and when she went to Kalachowki, she adopted Deccani style of dressing.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Patel.

Replying to Mr. Patel, witness said that she was a Sonar by caste and married to a man of her caste.

Mr. Patel: Your husband had deserted you?—I have left him. (Laughter).

WITNESS BECOME INDIGNANT.

Mr. Patel: Afterwards you were Gajanant's mistress?—No.

Mr. Patel: Why do you shake your head?—Because of righteous indignation.

Mr. Patel: Since when did you think of telling the truth?—Since a man from Captain and Co. came to me inquiring about Ramabai, I began to tell the truth. (Laughter).

Mr. Patel. You were Gajanant's mistress?—No, no no, proof, proof, what proof you have.

Mr. Patel: Proof is your conscience.

Mr. Patel: A child was also born to you by this man and it was a girl?—I had two daughters by my husband.

When further questioned about Gajanant witness grew excited and began to indulge in lengthy and vehement speeches in answer to questions.

Not knowing the above man even by name but afterwards said that she knew him.

WITNESS'S SISTER

Mr. Patel: Have you a sister named Kamalabai—Yes.

Mr. Patel: Having known your relations with this Shimpi, she turned you out of her house?—No.

Witness first came to Bombay from Sawantwadi with her husband and two children about 15 years ago. Since then her husband had not seen her nor even written to her except on two occasions, when she went to Sawantwadi. During the last 15 years she had only visited her husband only twice. Witness afterwards modified by stating that she went to Sawantwadi not to meet her husband.

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— — U. S. Bureau Report. — —

ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF 1509000.

New York, Nov. 8.

The U. S. Bureau Report is out to-day. The estimated acreage is put down to 1,509,000 bales, giving an average of 154.1 lbs. per acre Total ginnings up to 31st October are 10,889,000 bales.

On the issue of the above report prices, at first went up by 20 points but, later on, they fell, due to selling.

After the issue of the report Broach April-May went up to Rs. 324, but afterwards fell to Rs. 319-12-0, and eventually closed at Rs. 321.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

To-day's fluctuations at New York were as under:—

plus .23; after the Bureau Report plus .17; plus .222;. plus .3; and plus .10.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK FUTURE 21 POINTS UP.

	New York, Nov. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	17.28
To-day's Opening Rate	17.51
Difference	+.23
To-day's Closing Rate	17.49
Difference	+21.
Expectation	Rs 323 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

	Liverpool Nov. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	9.31
To-day's Opening Rate	9.30
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.28
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Nov. 8.
Silver Ready	22 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	22 13 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay, Nov. 8.
1st Settlement	51 11 0
2nd Settlement	51 12 0

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Year.	Annual Income	New Business
1926	6,48,470	19,25,500
1927	7,18,351	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929.

THE COMMONS BEBATE.

—:o:—

Commenting on the Lords' debate on India we observed that it appreciably clarified the situation by making it perfectly clear that in authorising the Viceroy to make his declaration the Labour Government meant no change of policy, that it only interpreted the Declaration of 1917 and proposed a new detail in the constitutional enquiry designed to conciliate India without prejudicing the scope and authority of the Simon Commission. We expected that the debate in the House of Commons would further clarify the position. The expectation has been fulfilled to some extent and things are getting to be clearer as much through what Mr. Wedgwood Benn on behalf of the Government has said as through what he has deliberately refrained from saying. Mr. Baldwin, who initiated the debate began by asking for information regarding "the composition of and the terms of reference to the proposed Conference." But instead of dwelling at length on this point he soon passed on to airy generalities and professions of sympathy for India, though as the head of the last Government he showed not one real token of sympathy. Coming nearer the issue under consideration, he said with reference to the creed of Dominion Status: "Could there be any doubt in any quarter of the House that the position of India with full Responsible Government in the Empire, whatever form it may take, must be one of equality with other States in the Empire?" Why then, we would ask, all this fuss that the Tories and the Liberals have made about the Viceroy's reference to Dominion Status? If by his reference to India's contemplative character as against the practical political character of Britain, he really wishes to be assured that India is in right earnest about winning political freedom, he will not be long in being reassured.

Mr. Lloyd George was less amiable in his speech but tried more than anybody else to pin down the Secretary of State for India to the vital issue of the implications of the Viceroy's offer, that is to say, to the very points about which Mr. Baldwin asked for information. He said, obviously referring to the Delhi manifesto, that Indian leaders had seen in the Viceroy's statement implications which were not at all in the minds of the British, that some phrases in the statement "had created an impression in India that it was intended immediately to confer full Dominion Status," and asked Mr. Benn "categorically to state that the interpretation of Indian leaders placed upon the Viceroy's declaration was not correct." He had reason to fear that if the declaration was allowed long to raise hopes which were meant to be not fulfilled, it "would lead to a complete catastrophe in India" and "at the Conference there would be charges of breach of faith and of perfidy." Mr. Lloyd George has always been astute, but we doubt if he realises that nothing short of the grant of Dominion Status in the immediate future can avert a catastrophe in India and indeed in the British Empire.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn made a spirited reply and his speech was easily the best in the debate. It is not easy for Indians to forget his words: "We have got rid of the Birkenhead tone." That indeed the Labour Government has accomplished. We welcome the change of tone but must add that Indians are not content with a mere change of tone. From the way he dwelt on the impression made upon India by the Viceroy's statement, he seems to give undue and unqualified importance to the wide welcome accorded to the statement. He will do well to remember Mahatma Gandhi's words that the welcome is based on trust and that if India's trust is not adequately responded to, it will only provide further justification for any strong action that the Congress may feel called upon to take at the forthcoming session." We regret that Mr. Benn evaded Mr. Lloyd George's pointed question about the implications of the Viceroy's pronouncement. His deliberate reticence on the point is calculated to confirm the suspicion that the Labour Government means no real change of policy beyond the assumption of a conciliatory pose. Some of the words actually said by Mr. Benn are very significant. He said that Government had succeeded "in the attempt to introduce a better atmosphere preparatory to whatever reforms the Statutory Commission may recommend." These words are strikingly similar to those of Lord Parmoor that the Government wished to "pave the way for an unprejudiced consideration by leaders of Indian opinion of the Commission's report." Mr. Benn has also said: "They (Indian leaders) will have direct access and their views will be heard and considered ..... at a stage when everything they say will be heard with an open mind." If all that Indian leaders are to get is "direct access" and an early opportunity to make representation to the British Government regarding "whatever reforms the Statutory Commission may recommend," the sooner the bubble of the Round Table Conference is pricked the better for all concerned. We again commend Mahatma Gandhi's statement to the Labour Government.

FOREST RESEARCH IN INDIA.

—:o:—

His Excellency Lord Irwin formally opened the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun on Thursday in a vigorous and stimulating speech which rightly emphasized the urgency and great economic advantage to this country of investigating the sources of its forest wealth and co-ordinating the results of scientific research in sylviculture. Nobody will quarrel with the tribute he paid to the work of the Indian Forest Department as an agency for such research and Indians will be glad that in the Institute the Department will have a source of scientific investigation which will contribute materially to its value as a producer of revenue. Lord Irwin pointed out that the Department has to deal with nearly one quarter of the total area of British India and that it makes an annual profit of three crores of rupees. But Indians are entitled to ask how far the children of the soil have been allowed to share in the production of this revenue, as officers in the Department or as its technical experts. Is it not notorious that, in spite of repeated promises, the number of Indians occupying higher posts in the Department is distressingly low and have Indians no legitimate reasons to apprehend that in the new Dehra Dun Institute for Forest Research, experts from Britain will be provided, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, with opportunities to conduct scientific investigation, while young Indians from our Universities will be shut out on one pretext or the other? The example of Pusa is a standing reminder to Indians that Research Institutes in this country mean only the entertainment at their expense of foreign experts. The apprehensions of the public in this regard will, we are constrained to observe, be justified all the more because of the cold douche administered by Lord Irwin in his speech to the very natural and reasonable Indian demand that there should be a greater of Indians "in all the technical branches of forestry and research work." He remarked "I am certain that no Indian.....will be so shortsighted as to desire the employment of Indians in any technical posts just because they are Indians without regard to their technical qualifications." We venture to suggest that this is a bureaucratic argument. It is a pity that a statesman of the calibre of Lord Irwin with his sympathetic view of Indian aspirations should have used it. In the management of India's railways, its sea transport and now in its air communications Indians have been systematically denied the opportunity of receiving the requisite technical training and then they are told that that they are unfit for employment in these services. Had they their own national Government, it would have taken early care to fit the children of the soil to become efficient in the management of all the technical services which produce the country's wealth.

RIGHT CRITICISM.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya who has shown a notoriously partial attitude to the White settlers ever since he assumed office, referred in his speech at the recent session of the Kenya Legislature, to the "propaganda" emanating from England which disturbed the Natives and made them impatient of White "supervision." The "New Leader" in mail week rightly and trenchantly chastises this Priest of British Imperialism. It says: "No one with even a passing knowledge of Kenya affairs will be unduly worried by the Governor's hysterics. ..... It is in the wildest degree unlikely that any one of the Lumbwa warriors have ever heard of the statements of those who challenge root and branch the system for which Sir Edward Grigg accepts responsibility." The "system," is indeed, such as can never deal justly with the case of the Natives and the Indians. Nothing but a radical change in that "system" can bring peace in East Africa.

INDIA'S URGENT NEED: WANTED: A NETWORK OF GOOD ROADS.

(By D.. R. D. WADIA.)

The progress of any country today depends on three factors—transportation, education and communication.

The subject of this article is the influence of good roads on education and agriculture.

It would be easy to write a volume on this, and, on the other hand, the inference is so obvious that I do not think it will be difficult to be convincing in the space at my disposal.

Good roads in America and other countries have been attributed to the prosperity of those countries, but without going into facts and figures, I can say authoritatively that America and those other countries that have good roads are prosperous because they have had the foresight to make them, and prosperity has followed.

DANGER OF STAGNATION.

Without good roads India will stagnate as she has stagnated in the rural districts for years past.

What do we, who live in the big cities, know of the conditions of the rural districts? I venture to say little or nothing unless we have had an opportunity of travelling and seeing for ourselves.

Again I ask, how many of us have travelled by road? Those who use the Railway as their means of transit can know nothing of the rural district as the rural district is practically unknown to city dwellers. It is only roads and good roads that will bring the village in contact with the town.

India is a somewhat difficult proposition. The Indian needs and wants education, but a large majority do not know it. He must, however, have it whether he realises this or not.

It will not be very long before the totally uneducated will find it very difficult to gain a bare existence, as the few that are able to obtain education of some sort will have every advantage over their ignorant fellow countrymen.

The existence of roads in linking up village to village and village to town will make such a vast difference to the life of the agriculturist that in a very few years his parents would scarcely recognise him—Why?

CO-ORDINATION ESSENTIAL.

Well, here are a few reasons. Schools might be co-ordinated and centralized. School buses could collect children in the morning from the outlying villages and deposit them safe and sound at their homes in the evening. Children will be anxious and more willing to be educated under such circumstances. School examiners and teachers of a better class would be induced to visit schools under such circumstances. A lesser number of schools would be necessary; hence much better schools could be established. Children educated in such schools would learn more than mere lessons. They would learn mobility, traffic sense and, what is more, their minds would be broadened by getting a bigger view of the world or, at least, the land they live in—surely a vast difference to the outlook of the village street.

I could say a lot more on the subject of education, but I must reserve my space and strength for the agriculture side. This is perhaps at the moment more important than education as it affects the grown-ups who have to live in the present, while education affects the children who will have to look after themselves in the future.

Do we realise that India is or could be so rich that every one could be more or less well-off in their own sphere if India yielded the crops that it could and should?

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Crops seem to grow in India as if by magic, but the agriculturist does not grow these crops for two main reasons (1) because he does not know how; and (2) because he does not want to. Why? Because he grows what he needs and no more. Again why? Because he cannot get rid of what he does grow over and above his own needs.

I might mention here that the lack of finding a market for surplus stock is detrimental to the health of the agriculturist as he is inclined to live on badly stored stocks rather than use the new crops. Well, what is the obvious answer? Quick transport by good roads, the opening up of new markets at rail-heads, prosperity for the rural areas and, at the same time, cheaper food for the city dwellers.

I said just now that he does not know. Well, more roads and better roads would make him know.

Travelling lecturers could and would visit villages where such persons had been unknown before.

(Continued on page 11.)

THE EAST'S AWAKE!

VIGOROUS ACTIVITY OF RESURGENT NATIONALISM.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

There was a time, and quite recently, when Islam seemed, if not dead, at any rate tired and somnolent. The shattered hopes of the Khalifat, renounced by the Turks,—the disappointed expectations from the liberation by the Allies of the Arab territories,—had combined to stun the Mahomedan world.

That phase, however, soon passed: Sultan Ibn Saoud of Nejd wrested the Hedjaz, with its priceless Palladia of Islam—Mecca and Medina—from the control of the ex-Grand Sheriff Hussein. Egyptian nationalism reared its head. In the Muslim kingdoms, Persia and Afghanistan, modernisation and reform as daring as that instituted by the dictator Ghazi Mustafa Kemal in Turkey was forced upon the populations. In those lands less influenced by the urge for Westernisation, the so-called "unchanged and unchangeable Muslim" showed himself alert, proud and insistent. From Syria and Palestine, to Morocco, —and from Cape Cod to Cape Town.—Muslims spoke the language of men, in unmistakeable terms.

That the Great War gave some sort of stimulus to this change is just as true a statement, as that the Great War disillusionised the Mussulmans. In no part was this influence more evident than in the country which became as the result of war, the Tanganyika Territory.

A LINE COMPLETED.

Before the war, a stretch of German territory ran from the coast to Lake Tanganyika, dividing the British posstssion of East Africa, with mount Kenyia from Nyassaland where Lake Nyassa and its overflow, the Shirt River, have dug a huge trough in the mountainous and plateau country.

The extensive and valuable southern possessions of the British Empire, possessed here no seaboard of their own. The Portuguese owned the coast region (Mozambique), which moreover, was very unhealthy; naturally therefore the eye of British ambition was turned to the healthy coast region of German East Africa. The war completed the line of British territory from the Cape to the Gulf of Aden.

The Germans, during their occupation, had by no means neglected their possession. One of the great features of their activity was the port of Dar Salaam or Dar-es-Salaam. The history of this port is so linked with the history of the present Territory that it will serve as a landmark in the story.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the interior the people are chiefly Bantu, with some admixtures. They form the great majority of the four million population of the Territory, and their chief religion is "paganism" as it is called. On the coast the population is Arab-Swahili and Islam is their chief religion. Agriculture is the mainstay of the interior; trade is mostly conducted in the coast towns.

The towns along the coast of East Africa fell under the dominion of the Arabs from the 11th century, and in some cases earlier than that. At the beginning of the 16th the Portuguese seized them, but finally withdrew from them early in the 18th century. The coast north of Cape Delgado then came under the Imams of Muscat, and the Muscat Arabs ruled till Sultan Seyyid Said, who made Zanzibar his headquarters in 1832, took the towns over. The Sultan of Zanzibar, indeed, as early as 1830 had sent Zanzibar Arabs inland. By 1850 they had got to Ujiji, and southwards to Nyassa. From this latter time, Zanzibar was under the thinly-veiled control of India, and in that period commenced the series of disastrous leasings and other transactions by the Sultan. In fact, the successful results of the Great War may be said to have been prepared by the British as far back as the middle of the 19th century.

DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Dar-es-Salaam means the Harbour of Peace, a name obtained, it

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day

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Deplorable Decision.

According to the German newspaper "Vorwaerts," the evacuation orders recently issued to the French army of occupation at Kreuznach have been suddenly cancelled. The French troops entering the train at Mayence for return home were ordered to return to their barracks. This surprising revision of the attitude adopted by the French Government in regard to the question of immediate evacuation of the Rhineland will naturally cause great irritation in Germany. It will add fuel to the fire of German Nationalist agitation which aims at securing the Reichstag's assent to a measure protesting against the "enslavement of the German people" and prescribing penalties for any German minister who enters into an agreement with a Foreign Power, humiliating to German self-respect. The French Government's decision to postpone evacuation is amazing in view of the declaration by the Tardieu cabinet of its foreign policy. The declaration read in the French Parliament on Thursday says that "efforts will be made at healing the past irritation." The retention of French troops in the Rhineland can hardly be considered as a healing process.

Indians' Business.

There is some truth in the view of Mr. E. L. Price of Karachi that, "apart from re-stating the original position and removing misgivings from certain minds, Lord Irwin's declaration has brought us no nearer the real solution of the Indian problem". His other view quaint, though astutely conceived is that a Unitary System of Government means subordination which is "a hateful word in a hateful position—both for the Provinces and the States". But since the feelings of Indians are in question, let Indians be allowed to settle their own likes and dislikes at the proposed Conference without any meddling by non-Indians, official or non-official.

Speaks For Himself.

In view of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's signing the Bombay Moderates' manifesto and refusing to sign the joint manifesto issued from Delhi, Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., Secretary of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, has done well to issue a statement clearing the position of the Party, of which Mr. Jayakar is the Deputy Leader. It appears from that statement that Mr. Jayakar "did not consult his colleagues either in the Responsivist Party in Maharashtra or the Nationalist Party" before committing himself to the Bombay manifesto and that the Presidents of three Provincial branches of the Responsivist Party have already accepted the Delhi manifesto which Mr. Jayakar has refused to accept. Mr. Aney also points out that the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party "is in full accord with the statement issued by the Leaders' Conference" and concludes by observing: "Mr. Jayakar is no doubt entitled to have his own opinion and express the same; but I am constrained to add that speaking as he does for himself on this occasion, he enjoys the unique honour of being without a second from the Nationalist Party to stand by him."

A National Humiliation.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well to appoint a Committee to consider the question of urging Government to prevent the control over the Hydro Electric License, which is now held by the Tata Hydro Electric and Supply Company, being transferred to a foreign syndicate, as it is apt adversely to affect the option vested in the Corporation to purchase the Licence in 1949, though how the Government can intervene in the matter it is difficult to discover. It would be nothing less than a national humiliation if the control of a vital utility company should be transferred substantially to a foreign syndicate. It is a pity that there should be any occasion for such an apprehension. It is a pity, too, that we should have to appeal to a foreign Government to remove the cause of the apprehension. A National Government would never have suffered an Indian Hydro Electric Company to be driven to the necessity of seeking financial assistance from a foreign country.

What He Would Be.

Teacher: "What is a cannibal, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Please, teacher, I don't know."

Teacher: "Well, if you ate your father and mother what would you be?"

Tommy: "An orphan, miss."

MR. JAYAKAR RESIGNS FROM RESPONSIVIST PARTY.

Rejoinder To Mr. Aney's Statement.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued the following statement:

From my sick-bed I have perused Mr. Aney's statement to the press. It was unnecessary to parade it before the public. I had signed the Bombay statement in my own and individual capacity, as so many others of my collegues had done. Nobody ever could have misunderstood that I was, in signing that statement, representing either the Responsivist or the Nationalist party in the Assembly. As for the Responsivist Party, the public are well aware that important members of that party like Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney himself had signed the Delhi statement and that the Presidents of certain of its branch organizations had also declared themselves in favour of the Delhi statement. I, therefore, fail to see how and where any misunderstanding could have arisen and what need there was to come out with this statement, except that Mr. Aney saw in this controversy a splendid chance of publicly castigating me for my frequent differences of views from him and with some other members of the Responsive co-operation Party, the most explicit case of which arose in connection with the debate on the Sarda Bill.

ALONE IN DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Aney stands by himself in his hurry to denounce his chief for the supposed purpose of clearing up a misunderstanding which possibly exists nowhere except in his own imagination. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, two of my co-signatories of the Bombay statement, are very prominent members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. We have heard of no misunderstanding having arisen in connection with their respective positions. Nor has Indian Merchants' Chamber issued a statement like Mr. Aney's, denouncing them. Similarly, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has not been denounced by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or by Mr. Sastri, nor Mr. Jinnah by the Indian Muslim League!

HIS DIFFERENCE WITH DELHI MANIFESTO.

I doubt whether it is good political sense on Mr. Aney's part to make so much of a slight difference of opinion. As I stated in my reply to Pandit Motilal Nehru my difference was, not on the merits of some of his conditions, with which I agreed, but as to the wisdom and propriety of stating them as terms and conditions precedent. For instance, as to the necessity of creating a proper atmosphere of goodwill and peace in the country in some such manner as the granting of a general amnesty, I do not think there will be much disagreement amongst patriotic men on the merits, but some may prefer to make these matters a question of further negotiation at the right time and not state them as so many bald stipulations or conditions precedent. This is, however, a matter entirely of ways and means, and certainly not such an essential difference that a man of the political sense of Mr. Aney should have rushed to the press with his denunciation.

PARTY'S CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Aney refers to the conclusions at which the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party arrived in their meeting at Delhi on the 2nd of November. I may state that these conclusions were never communicated to me. As they are stated, however, in part three of Mr. Aney's statement, they appear to be quite as appreciative of the step taken by the Government as the Bombay statement is. Further, they do not mention the two chief points on which I differed from the Delhi statement, viz., (1) the creation of a peaceful atmosphere as a condition precedent, and (2) that Congressmen should have predominant representation. Therefore, the supposed difference of opinion of which Mr. Aney makes so much does not really exist so far as the Nationalist Party is concerned. It is unfortunate, in this connection, that the Nationalist Party gave up the idea of issuing its own statement on the basis of these conclusions. In such a statement I should have found nothing in conflict with the terms or tenour of the Bombay statement and would have willingly signed it.

TO RESIGN FROM RESPONSIVIST PARTY.

Mr. Aney talks of my having the "unique honour" of being solitary in my views. May I tell him that, long before I was invited to be the President of the Responsive Co-operation Party, I had that honour for many years and long shall I enjoy it after I cease, as I propose to do, to be a member of that Party. It is not seldom that, on occasions of extraordinary importance, many public men who value their opinions have to stand by themselves. To me personally it has never been an unpleasant incident of public life and I am not frightened by it. It is certainly better than the doubtful pleasure of working with a colleague who, in social matters, holds the views of a caveman and whose sense in political matters is so perverse that at the appearance of a slight difference of opinion, he frantically rushes to the Press to denounce his chief.

"INDIVIDUAL OUTBURSTS".

Let him, however, not be so sure about the Nationalist Party in the Assembly isolating me for my views. Mr. Aney's present statement is his own individual outbursts, airing at best his Responsivist resentment, but as regards the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, it is a much larger body and the public may have to hear more about if after a full meeting of the Party is held and the present question considered.

To Mr. Aney must belong the credit of completing what the Sarda Bill began in the Responsive Co-operation Party. Science tells us that there are certain diseases which lie in wait for months and dare to attack you only when your vitality is low. Mr. Aney has acted with similar calculation. He has preferred to wait and deliver his attack when he thought that my vitality was low in the popular barometer. Time will show that he has made a mistake."—A. P.

APPLICATION FOR TRIAL BY JURY.

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Arguments Heard.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

MEERUT, Nov. 8.

At to-day's hearing of the Conspiracy Case, Mr. Habard, Passport Officer, London, was recalled to witness box. He identified two old passports and letters written by Page Arnot which Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel, filed as prosecution exhibits.

Mr. R. Stott, Examiner of Questioned Documents, Government of India, examined to-day the proved documents alleged to have been written by Page Arnot, Joshi, Mirajkar, Kishorilal, Joglekar and the other accused. During his deposition witness also in some cases compared the signatures of the accused in some exhibited documents with signatures of some accused on the applications filed by them before the Magistrate. —A. P.

After lunch, the Magistrate heard arguments on the application by several of the accused, claiming by jury under Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Sinha, the defence advocate, and Nimbkar stated that they had nothing further to add to what had been submitted by them previously.

Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel, opposing the application, emphasised that Chapter 33 of the Cr. C. P. was intended to meet emergencies where Indians were ranged against Europeans or "vice versa." The application must be made by all the accused, which was not the case. One of such applications, however, was signed jointly by an European and an Indian, claiming a majority of their countrymen as jurors which "was sheer nonsense." It would reduce the whole trial to a farce.

Continuing, Crown Counsel said that trial by Jury would not be expedient in a case where there were 3,500 exhibits from the Prosecution side alone.

Replying, Mr. Sinha, Defence Advocate, referred to a Full Bench decision of the Lahore High Court on the point, which, he declared, had not yet been challenged by any other Indian High Court. To say that a Jury was incapable of understanding the case constituted an unwarranted calumny on the intelligence of Jurors and was a grave charge against the well-known institution of trial by Jury. Mr. Sinha stated that the trial of 12 Communists in England was held under the Jury system.

Mr. Langford James: That was a hopelessly dissimilar case.

In conclusion, Mr. Sinha requested that orders should be passed to-day.

The accused Nimbkar, replying to Langford James, said that he had never committed the crime of conspiring to deprive His Majesty of his Sovereignty, with which he was charged. He continued "Sir, I am being prosecuted for holding certain opinions. If the prosecution is honest, why should the Crown Counsel oppose trial by Jury, which is the fairest of all trials?" Nimbkar stated that he objected to the "exceptional procedures" adopted in conducting this trial, and he at any rate would gladly submit to a decision given by a tribunal of his countrymen.

ORDERS RESERVED.

The Magistrate reserved orders till to-morrow.—A.P.

INDIAN AIRMAIL.

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A DOUBT CLEARED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The following communique has been issued: "Owing to the flying boat conveying the Indian Air Mail having made a forced descent on the sea at Mersa Marsup on Libyan Coast the air mails received in this country from European destinations have been received by Post Office in wet condition. Some doubt seems to prevail in the minds of the public in regard to the use of Air Mail stamps, which have been put on sale at important post offices with effect from 4th November. It is therefore again brought prominently to the notice that the use of these stamps is optional and that ordinary stamps may be employed where and when Air Mail stamps are not available. Use of Air Mail stamps does not dispense with necessity for affixing a blue Air Mail label. That label is required under international regulations.'—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

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POONA, Nov. 3.

Yesterday's depression in the east Arabian Sea has apparently moved westwards and is centred this morning near latitude eighteen degrees north, longitude sixty-five degrees East. The Central Arabian Sea depression has become unimportant. Conditions are again unsettled in southeast Arabian Sea off Malabar. Scattered falls of rain occurred in Madras Presidency and Tenasserim.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui quarter of an inch; Nellore three-quarters; Palamkottah, Coonoor and Vellore a half each and Mangalore, Kodaikanal and Cuddalore a quarter each.

Forecast. Rainfall is likely to continue in south Madras.—A. P.

JAMSAHEB AND LANCASHIRE.

An Incorrect Report.

His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English mail steamer "Narkunda" after his European travel, was given a splendid reception at the Mole by his numerous friends, State officials and subjects. His Highness was ceremoniously received by his Minister and was profusely garlanded. He drove off to the Taj Mahal Hotel under a shower of bouquets.

A number of His Highness' subjects residing in Bombay sought to make a hostile demonstrations at the Mole as a mark of resentment they have been feeling at the action of His Highness in regard to the agitation against State monopolies. These hostile demonstrators were about to proceed to the Mole with black flags and posters, but they were turned out by the police. They, however, succeeded in giving vent to their resentment by their shouts when His Highness proceeded to the car which was kept ready to take him to the Taj.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the Press report that he had guaranteed the import of Lancashire textile finished goods into his State to the tune of two million sterling, His Highness ridiculed the report and said it was entirely incorrect. He added that the only conversation he had had in England upon this subject referred to Jamnagar being an open port and as such one where Lancashire goods like any other merchandise could be imported.

Requested to give his views on the Viceregal pronouncement, His Highness said that he had not yet read the pronouncement in full and, therefore, he was not in a position to comment on it. He, however, consented to express his views on the subject later on.

HIGH STATESMANSHIP AND SINCERITY.

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JAM SAHEB ON VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who arrived from Europe this morning, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said as follows:—

I have not yet seen the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement but only a summary of the same on board the steamer. It defines that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status, and it announces that before His Majesty's Government decide upon the proposals to be placed before Parliament, following upon the report of the Simon Commission, representatives of British India and Indian States will be invited to confer with His Majesty's Government for the purpose of securing the greatest possible measure of agreement. I am very gratified at the high Statesmanship and sincerity underlying this announcement, and I trust it will be welcomed and received both by British India and the Indian States in the spirit in which it is made.

I and my brother Princes are in full sympathy with the aspirations of British India, that India should attain an honourable place within the Empire, equal in status with the self-governing Dominions. I am sure that when the representatives of British India and the Indian States sit down together with mutual goodwill they will be able to arrive, with the free consent of both the parties, at a solution on terms just and honourable, both to the Indian States and British India. It is only by a proper appreciation and recognition by all parties concerned, namely, the Crown, British India and Indian States, of their respective rights, privileges and obligations in relation to each other, that a lasting and satisfactory solution of the Indian problem can be attained, which will bind India and England and other parts of the Empire, by ties of sincere friendship and goodwill, instead of artificial bonds of political necessity.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR MOURNS MR. NAROTTAM'S DEATH.

—:o:—

BAZAR AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 8.

The sad news of Mr. Narottam's death spread all over the city on the early morning of Thursday the whole bazar, schools and mills were closed. In view of his last visit to Sholapur and public apperance in excellent spirits at the Scout Rally on Monday evening, the shock was intensified. At the mass meeting of the citizens, convened by Rao Bahadur Mulay, Municipal president and other leaders in the cloth market, which was attended by the Collector, District Judge and other officers, condolatory resolutions were passed after feelings reference to the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee's qualities of head and heart had been made. Rao Bahadur Mulay, Khan Bahadur Haji Hazratkhan, Messrs. Gulabchand Doshi, Dr. Antrolikar were among the speakers at the meeting. Mr. Nanavati, who presided, paid a suitable tribute to the memory of the deceased. The City Municipality held a special meeting and after passing the condolatory resolution adjourned.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Lib-Tory Opposition Collapses.

(Continued from page 1.)

port it by quotations from well-known authorities, with which of course every student of these matters is familiar. The Montague policy stands as the cardinal article of faith in the British policy towards India. There we were, and that is what we proposed to do, and there was the Opposition facing us. We decided to do it. Why? The first reason was this. We were advised to do so by the Viceroy. But let me make this perfectly plain. I should like to exalt the Viceroy in this matter, because he came to England as an Ambassador of peace and has gone back to India as a peacemaker.

OBJECT OF VICEROY'S DECLARATION.

Continuing Wedgwood Ben said: "We do not shelter behind the Viceroy. He offered advice and we were free to reject it. We did not reject it because, it agreed with our convictions. Why did he offer this advice, and suggest this declaration should be made? He said in the first place that doubts had existed in India as to the sincerity of the British parties in the matter of the Montagu Policy. Does anybody doubt that of recent years, there has grown up a feeling and it has constantly been said that the British policy was altering, that the tone was altering, that sympathy was gone, that the days of Montagu were past. The Viceroy said these doubts existed, and that for the removal of these doubts, it was necessary to issue a clear declaration of the existing policy. We did so. The second reason he gave was this. He said the Statutory Commission is going to report, and we want, if we can, to make a good atmosphere for the report. We want to have an atmosphere of goodwill, and that will be better secured, if we can clear up the doubts which exist in the minds of Indians who have been assisting British Government and co-operating with us and helping the work of Montagu schemes and to remove the webs of mistrust which it was necessary to clear away.

EFFECT OF THE PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: That is the purpose, and these were the reasons alleged by the Viceroy and given to the Cabinet as the reasons why we should take this course, and it was because those reasons appeared to us to be good and sound that Government took the course which they did. Now the question arises and it is a practicable question. Did we succeed? I do not want to speak about the atmosphere which existed in India. It has been growing steadily worse and worse, and I could give many quotations to show that. But let anyone read "Times" of March 19 this year. They will find article from the Delhi Correspondent which gives a sad picture of the spirit that existed in India. I myself was faced in my attempt to discharge my duties not merely with crime. That is simple—crime and incitement to crime. They do not cause disquiet. They will be put down by this or any other Government. But what was alarming was that responsible opinion did not somehow seem to come forward to reprobate crime, and that is a very unhealthy sign.

The Rt. Hon. Gentleman asked me a number of questions about what people were thinking in India, and I would like to answer by giving him one or two quotations from authorities, which I think the House will recognise as being good authorities. As to whether the Government has succeeded in the attempt to introduce a better atmosphere preparatory to whatever reforms the Statutory Commission may recommend. First I take Reuters' telegram of the day following that whereon the announcement was made the response favourable to the Viceroy's announcement is wider than might have been expected. The effect of the statement may be summed up as having at a stroke removed the tension from Indian politics and reintroduced the spirit of confidence and trust between the Government and the Governed and delivered a blow at the Indepen dence movement which has hitherto been gaining daily adherents among the Congressmen.'

The "Times of India", not a Swaraj organ, says the 'Imperial Government made a generous gesture' and the London "Observer", which is not a Swaraj organ, (this is not article by Mr. Garvin) it is from the Delhi Correspondent says Lord Irwin's pronouncement has transformed Indian political scene. The reported indignation of the British Liberals at this announcement is simply not understood by Europeans and Indian alike." Finally let me read this telegram addressed to me personally but which appeared in newspapers from the President, European Association, Calcutta: 'We, the Council of the European Association desire you to convey to His Majesty's Government our firm support of the Viceroy's recent declaration. We consider that such a declaration is not ill-timed and that it clarifies an issue already clear to all competent observers. We consider that the Indian Statutory Commission has not suffered in prestige, but by its work, has alone made possible the contemplated Conference.'

We were told not to do it. We did it with these results. That is the blunder. That is the grievous interference. That is the mischief that has to be repaired. I will venture to say now, that it is done and that results are manifest. Those of results of goodwill and better understanding are appreciated and welcomed in all quarters of the House. The Hon. Gents say, has there been a change. I have answered the question about the preamble quite explicitly. The word policy can be used in a loose and general way, and using it in the wide sense, I should say there had been a change, there has been a new spirit.

AGITATION FOR EQUALITY.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: "A good deal of jucularity has been indulged in at the expense of the message of the First Commissioner of Works. I wonder if everybody has read that message. Lord Birkenhead who is an expert in taste has administered a joke at the terms of the message. My friend the First Commissioner has an expansive manner. There is no doubt about that. But when he spoke about love, that is the keynote of the British policy. There has been an effort made to make Indian people realise the position which they occupy in the British Commonwealth and to give them an assurance of equality. I wonder if the gentlemen opposite have read letter of Sir Stanley Reed which appeared in the "Times" yesterday. He is not an inexpert novice on India as I am. Sir Stanley Reed wrote in this letter and nobodys experience of Indian affairs can be greater "This passion for equality in the eyes of the world is a dominating force in India, and if it were to be for ever denied India would be driven out of the Empire."

IS IT CHANGE?

Mr. Wedgewood Benn said: The first change has been a change in spirit. We have got rid of the Birkenhead tone, and also, as people of India do not always understand exactly what values are in this country, I will just remark in the hope that my words may be passed on that Lord Birkenhead occupies no official position whatever in the government of this country, and I understand that he desires to be regarded as completely detached from British politics. I learn, though I know nothing about it, that he is engaged in some endeavour in the way of trade and commerce. The first change that is made is a change of spirit, but the second change is far more important. It is a change in policy, which in realty is the central object of interest in Indian opinion and that is the conference. We have appointed our own Statutory Commission, and we all await its report with eagarness. Naturally its report will carry vast authority.

We await also the report of the Indian Central Committee prepared by Sir Sankaran Nair and his colleagues who came forward at a time of enormous difficulty to assist the Commission. They came forward and undertook a task of great unpopularity among some of their friends, and I should like to bear testimony, if I might, to the work that they did, and when I informed them at the desire of the chairman of the Commission that this conferenoce was to take place, they went further and said "We are willing to do our best when our report is finished, to make the further effort of cooperation as represented by the conference a success." I am grateful to them for that—very grateful. The real interest in India is in this conference. The Right Honourable gentleman opposite asked questions about the conference and I should like to use careful words because, it is extremely important. Representative Indians will now have the opportunity of coming forward and expounding their views and pressing their solutions supported by all the arguments and all the conviction which they can bring to bear. They will have direct access, and their views will be heard and considered not at some remote stage when the opinion of the cabinet is already declared, but at a stage when everything they say will be heard with an open mind.

DECLARATION OF CONFERENCE

The Conference is clearly described in the declaration which is as follows—if the House will forgive me reading it, because I am aware that I must act with the utmost care in so important a matter—'when the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports and these have been published, and when His Majesty's Government have been able, in consultation with the Government of India to consider these matters in the light of all the material then available, they will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them separately or together as circumstances may demand for the purpose of the Conference and discussion in regard both to the British Indian and the All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that by this means it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent.'

SITUATION IMPROVES.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: Let me repeat what I have said earlier about the Declaration as it is commonly called in reference to the Conference The words mean what they say. They mean no more; they mean no less. The Conference is to be fully representative of different parties and interests in British India and of the Indian States. Just one final word I have said that the situation has improved and so it has.

Mr. Lloyd George intervened: I only asked one question although the Right Honourable Gentleman said I had asked several. I asked whether he accepts the interpretation placed by the Nationalist Leaders in India upon the meaning of this manifesto.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: I have answered that question specifically by stating that the declaration of the Viceroy stands as it stands and I must say this. I must ask the Right Honourable Gentleman not to cross-question me with a view to making difficulties.

"NO RIGHT TO SAY IT".

Mr. Lloyd George: The Right Honourable gentleman has no right to say that I was responsible as the head of the government for these reforms and for this pledge, and I have as deep a sense of responsibility as he has, and I think I am as patriotic as he is. I am asking this question in order to avoid difficulties, and as the Right Honourable Gentleman knows in private for the last several weeks before it ever came to this House, I have been urging these matters when I thought they would never be a subject of public discussion and in order to avoid difficulties which will undoubtedly arise if this interpretation is accepted in India without a single word of repudiation. I am asking the Right Honourable Gentleman now whether he accepts this very grave interpretation in a formal considered document by the Indian leaders in regard to this Conference.

"NOTHING TO ADD."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied "I should not have said that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman was cross-examining me in order to make difficulties, and I apologise to him. I should have said that the question he was asking might make difficulties and the answer to him is this. There is the statement. It is explicit and clear. Nothing has to be added and nothing has to be taken from it. I have nothing to add."

TWO INTERPRETATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George again intervened and said: If it were clear, it would be clear to these extraordinarily able men who are the Indian leaders. They are all very able. They are asking and they say at the end—they have practically asked—whether they are right in their interpretation. They are practically asking it, and it is perfectly evident that it is not clear to them because there is one interpretation that has been put here, and there is another interpretation that has been placed upon it in India. This is far more important, if I may say so.

THE FINAL ANSWER.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn proceeded: I have nothing to add, not one single word, to the answer I have given. The Viceroy's statement was very carefully drafted. It has been approved and it is published. I have made it perfectly clear to-day that both in respect of the declaration and of the Conference it stands as it stands, and no questions of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman will lead me to add one word or take one word away, and I must beg him to regard that as my final answer.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

Sir W. Bavison asked whether Mr. Benn agreed with what Lord Passfield had said.

Mr. Benn continued:—I will say no more. I had some other remarks of the general kind to make then, but I do not think I can make them because I do not know that I can succeed after cross-questioning that has gone on in doing what is my main purpose to do, and that is to justify and explain what Government thought it their duty to do and to do it in such a way as would not cause any misunderstanding or produce an atmosphere which would place difficulties in the way. I will simply say this that problems that face us are very grave. The Right Honourable Gentleman has spoken of the gravity of the task that lies ahead. There are obstacles in the path. There are two ways of regarding obstacles. You can regard them as an excuse for abandoning a predetermined purpose or you can regard them as merely exciting a desire to overcome them. It would be a poor friend to the cause of Indian self-government who would deny the existence of real obstacles both in substance and time. But I say that it is the conviction not only on this side, but I believe in all parts of this house, that these obstacles real as they are can be overcome if they are approached in a spirit of sincerity and of goodwill.

THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE.

Sir John Simon said:—When the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed, its members made for themselves a rule which they have most strictly and faithfully observed, that none of them would take part of any sort or kind in any public discussion that might arise about Indian affairs until our report was made and our task done. My colleagues and I have very anxiously considered whether even in the present circumstances it would not still be better that no one should say any word with authority of the Statutory Commission. I think it was Francis Bacon who observed that an over-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal, and as we have been endeavouring to discharge and intend to go on discharging duties laid upon us by Parliament which are really of a semi-judicial character, the House may be quite sure that the few words I am going to say certainly will not provoke heat, but are solely designed in great sincerity and soberness to serve the underlying purposes which all of us in this House must put in front of our minds.

SIMON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If there were any part of this House, any bench reserved for Commisions, any dock in which they might be put, I would be there at this moment with all my colleagues, for in this as in other matters, we are a completely united body. We have come to the conclusion that the Chairman should ask to be allowed to intervene for two or three minutes not for the purpose of joining in any criticism or cross-examination or comment or any explanation but simply to make sure—I hope very much to make sure in India—that the reserve which the Commission imposes on itself is in no way misunderstood. Anybody who has any close experience of Indian affairs or the real appreciation of the enormous responsibility which rests on the shoulders of the Viceroy, anybody who can best estimate with knowledge the immense forces of mistrust and opportunities of misunderstanding which it is the duty of all of us to try to repel in India—anybody who can do that will count any personal question, any little discussion as to whether A had acted quite consistently or whether B had managed a most difficult situation quite cleverly—all that as dust in the balance compared with the importance of Parliament acting together and in the right spirit at this time.

The Secretary of State—it is due to him that I should say so—was perfectly accurate when he said last week that in the matter of words which unfortunately raised this controversy the advice of the Statutory Commission was not sought by Government. I am not going further into that except to point out—and I hope India will observe this—that the Commission is absolutely determined to do nothing which could be construed or misconstrued as presentation of the interim report. The Leader of the Opposition has explained what happened. It is only for me to say that when for the first time the Commission was informed that Government contemplated a statement on this subject, the Commission came to the conclusion that we desired reserving our wholly independent and judicial position not to be associated with any such statement.

SIMON COMMISSION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

I so informed the Secretary of State on September 24 and from that moment, any responsibility of the Commission in the matter ceased. I think it is really quite obvious that the determination of the Commission to make no statement and to be associated with no statement which could possibly be considered as dealing with matters within their terms of reference—their decision not to do that prematurely or in advance of discharging, the their duty to Parliament—was the only right decision for Commission. We shall, I hope early next year, report to authorities by which we were constituted. What is that authority? It is exactly two other House and India that this years ago since an announcement was made in this House and the Commission, with concurrence, of all parties had been constituted.

COMMISSION'S FUNCTION.

It is a Statutory Commission. It owes its authority to the unanimous vote of both the Houses of Parliament, and to a Commission from the Sovereign. I may make it quite plain that our function as Commission cannot be either enlarged or diminished by any declaration or statement by anybody whatever.

Mr. Holford Knight: Is he suggesting that the Commission is above the authority of Parliament?

NOT TO BE PROVOKED.

Sir John Simon: I should have thought that by this time everybody would know it is impossible to provoke me on the subject of the Commission. I was making the quite elementary observation that the Statutory Commission, acting of course under terms of an Act of Parliament, has a particular function which nobody seeks, and no authority has ever sought, either to enlarge or to diminish.

Let me point out this further, so that there shall be no misunderstanding. When the Commission wrote our letter making the announcement which I am very glad to feel has met with universal approval both in Britain and in India, that we contemplated in our report dealing with the extremely difficult question of relations between Indian States and British India and we went on to suggest that Government might think it well to appoint a Conference including representatives from these States and British India, we were not inviting anybody to extend our terms of reference, and nobody knows better than the Prime Minister that nobody in the House could extend our terms of reference. We were giving intimation, as our duty was, to the head of the Government that we thought this course was the course which it would be proper to take, and we were indeed glad to note that his administration and both the political parties in Opposition—and as we now learn, very large bodies of opinion in India—most warmly support the suggestion. If I might clear this point away once and for all, I would venture to read to the House one single sentence from the letter which I wrote on behalf of the Commission when we first reached India eighteen months ago and when our position was not as well understood as it is now.

THE POSITION.

This was the sentence and it was I believe, read to both the Houses of Parliament when we were in India, and was the subject of a great deal of comment and interest in India, and it states the true constitutional position: "The Commission is in no sense an instrument either of the Government of India or of the British Government, but it enters on the duty laid upon it by the King-Emperor as completely independent and unfettered body". Every competent body understands that, and it makes it abundantly plain to the House that it was the only proper course for Commission to take, to write as they did on September 24 to the Secretary of State to say that whatever the Government might contemplate doing, it would be far better that the Commission shoud not be associated with it. From that time to this excepting that in common with all other men, we have deplored the prospect that there should be Parliamentary discussion on the subject. We have endeavoured not without some difficulty, to go on steadily with the business which is put in our charge.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Here I desire to make my only only other observation. I hope I may be allowed to say, without giving offence in any quarter of the House which is not at all my object, that whether in the opinion of this man or that the Statutory Commission ought to have been consulted, we do not feel that our position is such as to require either a heated championship or an abject apology. We are all members of Parliament known to all of you, called upon to discharge a very important task and endeavouring to discharge it in all sincerity. I would most earnestly ask Parliament to leave us to continue our work undisturbed without Parliamentary controversy, for, after all, we have very heavy piece of work to do, and we at least have found that two years of very intense labour is not at all too long for the purpose of assembling and studying the material and of preparing for Parliament such assistance as we can render.

After all, the Commission was formed upon the basis of complete Parliamentary agreement. We have worked for two years sustained by that support. I am most grateful for what has been said from all the three quarters of the House to-day, which reassures us that we have that support at this moment. It is owing to that support and to the unfailing loyalty of all my colleagues that it has been possible to hope that it will turn out useful results. It is not for me to offer the assurances or issue pronouncements or make declarations, but I may say we have proceeded from beginning to end as India knows well, with undivided and sincere desire to serve not only India, not only Britain, but both together. We know nothing within our body of party attachments. We recall with satisfaction that at very difficult moment when we first reached Delhi it was a telegram from the present Prime Minister, then Leader of the Labour Opposition, which did more than anything else to show India that the Statutory Commission was the authorised agent of Parliament as a whole.

NOT A BODY OF SUPERMEN.

So far from thinking that the incidents of the last few days have rendered its work less important the Commission is confident that one outcome of these events is to make everybody realise that the future constitutional progress of India is one of the most complicated as well as the most important questions in the whole world. I go further and say that I think everybody will realise that honest and sympathetic presentation of facts and considerations by a body which does not claim to be a body of supermen, but a fair specimen of representatives of all political parties, is the contribution which it is worth while for us to endeavour to make and which the British Parliament desires us to continue to discharge. It is useless to pretend that the incidents leading to this debate have not for the time being added to our own difficulties through no fault of our own, but in fact these things do not make the slightest difference in the determination of the Commission and of every member of the Commission to finish our task and nothing that has happened will affect or deflect the completion of our duty or character of our report in the slightest degree.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressed his sincerest thanks to Sir John Simon. No member of the House knew more intimately all the ideas, tendencies, and delicacies that had to be faced during the last few weeks regarding the Indian situation. Mr. MacDonald justified the publication of the declaration and said that the Government had come to the decision that it would not be inexpedient to publish it, that it would not harm the Simon Commission and that it would be beneficial from the point of view of the Indian public opinion. They stood by that decision. He hoped the House would allow the authorities in India to handle the situation created and in no way hamper them in the difficult task they were now facing.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Lord Reading and Viscount Burnham were present.

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INDIA'S URGENT NEED: WANTED: A NETWORK OF GOOD ROADS.

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(Continued from page 8.)

Commercial travellers would visit these villages and by their very arguments to sell their wares would impart a new sort of knowledge. One village would visit the next. There would be an interchange of ideas and experiences never before known. This might come under the heading of Communication and Transportation.

Education is, of course, necessary before communication becomes very effective, but it will come and soon. A man with the slightest education will read, not a lot, but enough to be able to read a newspaper. As soon as he can read a little, he will demand a newspaper. That paper will do him an immense amount of good because a newspaper tends to form opinion, to teach sound doctrine and to educate on practically all matters.

ROADS, THE CEMENTING INSTRUMENT.

I do not wish to enter into politics, but I might suggest that roads and education will do more to consolidate the Hindu-Muslim interests than any other factor known. This, however, would need an article to itself, so I will leave it at that.

Let me say that roads are as necessary to India to-day as Railways were in the past, but let me hasten to add that roads are as necessary to railways as any other part of their equipment. A Railway without roads is like a river without tributaries. The roads would feed the Railways, the Railways would feed the towns, the towns would keep what they need and export what they don't, and so the ever-increasing circle expands.

Reversing the order of events, the ports import goods, the goods find their way to the inland towns by Rail and thence to the villages by road and the villages will be able to buy these goods as they have sold their products owing to road facilities.

Now, can it be argued that prosperity follows the road and not that the road follows prosperity? India must make a plunge and must make an investment; the return for that investment is guaranteed. So why wait? Money is needed. Yes, of course, money is needed, but who can say that money is not to be had? There is money to hand—lacs of it, crores of it, and it can be had for the asking! Every well-to-do Indian is ready to invest in a good investment and most of them are more than interested in a gamble.

ROAD-BONDS.

Just hark back to the various big company promotions of the past decade! What has been the result? Always the same—"over-subscribed.

Let Government issue premium bonds. Call them Road Bonds; call them what they will. I am convinced that the money to build good roads and more good roads will be there in less than no time. Roads are as important to education and agriculture as the brains, veins and arteries are to human body. Education becomes the brain, railways the arteries and roads the veins to circulate the goods and produce which are evolved and produced by education.

THE EAST'S AWAKE!

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

is believed, from its secure harbour, a mere slit in the shore line of palm trees. Until the German occupation there was only a small village there. The Sultan Said Majid started to build a town in 1862, but he did not live to complete either the town or the palace he hoped to build there. In 1876 the British started to bulid a road from Dar-es-Salaam to Victoria Nyanza and to cause Dar-es-Salaam to become a great seaport. This project also failed. The history of the German seizure under the cover of a so-called lease, afterwards with British assent converted into an absolute sale, is known to all. Whatever its wickedness and cruelty, like the work of other imperialisms it included some elements of progress. The German laid out the town on a scale that still excites the wonder and admiration even of those with little love for the foreign civiliser. After ten years of horrors and rebellion, Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, somewhatt allievated the treatment of the natives and developed the economic growth of the country. The effect of a stiff campaign during the Great War was to hand the country and its resources over to the British, who got a Mandate from the allies (themselves) at the Peace, and this was confirmed in a solemn farce by the League of Nations.

WELCOME TO SHAUKAT ALI.

A visitor who has just returned from the Tanganyika gave the writer a really dramatic account of events at Dar-es-Salaam on Monday August 26. He found himself in the midst of enormous crowds of people, all full of the greatest enthusiasm and, as he expressed it, "evidently thinking no small beer of themselves". Asiatics and Europeans mixed in the crowds, with Arabs and Swahili. Everyone seemed moving towards the landing pier, and the thought arose whether it could hold them or even stand the strain. All these people were trying to get sight of a visitor, Maulana Shaukat Ali. Shaukat, knowon from his genial size as the Big Brother, is now a veteran, but has lost no part of his popularity with Muslims emanating from India, or indeed any Muslims anywhere. The perspiring crowds headed by a perspiring but dignified deputation of the leading Muslims of the port greeted with lusty shouts the perspiring visitor and his colleagues. Among the awful jam one dimly saw that this or that man was doing some reception duties, and was told that that person represented the Swahilies, that one the Arabs, the other the Asiatic colonies (Indian Association).

Presently piercnig cries of Allah u-Akbar! (God is great!) arise on every hand; and we see a car hung with garlands, and on its foot-board volunteer "guards" holding off the multitudes by extending bare swords. The Swahili seem not to mind the swords one red cent. They go on vigorously singing verses from the Quran and waving the Flags of Islam. They unceremoniously shove aside the swordsmen and rush on the Maulana, to kiss his hand. Soon he is working so hard at the hand business that he is bathed in sweat. It must be understood (despite two allusions to perspiration) that a strong, lovely breeze was blowing all the time.

MAMMOTH GATHERING.

Off goes the car, and off go we, to the cinema, past Acacia Avenue. For there the Maulana is to speak, bringing his word of fraternity and encouragement to the Arabs and Swahili, the Indian colonists and even some European Muslims there. We find a mammoth gathering; yet room seems discoverable for thousands more. Looking round the gorgeous bunting bedecked hall, with plants and flowers that cost money in Dar-es-Salaam, all raised by the small number of rich trading Muslims and huge number of poor men, one could see that "it was even so". On the dais sat the guests amidst Arabs and Swahilies and the various personages of the Anjuman Islamia. Garlanding of the guests went on, after which there were speeches.

From these speeches we gathered something of the many activities of the Muslims, beyond those that are evident to all. A Muslim public building is projected for Dar-es-Salaam, in which will be housed library, musafarkhana and hospital. The Maulana Shaukat arose amid deafening applause, and his speech was very moderate but full of good points. He remarked on the presence of Hindus, Parsees and Christians as well as Muslims, and welcomed that as he did the joint attendance of Swahilies with all the other elements in the population. Addresses at Mombassa and in Zanzibar prepared him for this final evidence of Islamic love and enthusiasm. He and his party did not come as political leaders but as soldiers of Islam. He hoped his brother would follow on the next steamer. The Hindu-Muslim differences were now being solved and he believed they would soon be cured. He regretted the loss of the past supremacy of Islam in this land: but Muslims must purge themselves of their past sins and follow the true path of Islam, and a new and better Muslim glory would ensue. The Maulana and Mir Sahib then participated in a procession through the town.

Various Jombes, or heads of Swahili class, with the members of the clans, marched with their Islamic banners reciting verses from Holy Quran. Great enthusiasm prevailed all through the route of the procession, which passed the Ishnasari Mosque, down the Indian market, to the Anjuman Islamia Hall where the gathering dispersed.

"Some people were apparently dissatisfied. They felt they ought to have received a political lead; but most people felt that great responsibility rested on the Maulana, and no doubt he had been warned of the consequences of indiscretion. After the whole thing had cooled down and was a memory, everyone was delighted that the object of all this stirring enthusiasm had proved himself a diplomatist and a man of restraint. For nothing would have been easier than to divert into the most disastrous channels those fiery clansmen, those symbolical swords and that Islamic pride. After the initial meeting and the processions, the subsequent gatherings and events were an assured success, under the guidance of a sure hand. The Anjuman Islamia must be congratulated on the demonstrations, and their happy conclusion."

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What the People Say

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I earnestly ask that now no more notice be taken of the ravings of M. P. Madon and this from the following reasons:—

(1) It is not fair to consider this man as the leader of the orthodox. His defeat does not necessarily mean defeat of the orthodox.

(2) His ignorance is such that if he were to serve for five years under learned Dasturs even of the orthodox class like Dr. Darab or Dastur Pavry or Sardar Dastur Nasherwan, he would scarcely be worthy of our serious attention and he can never come up to the criterion set up by Mills for Avesta scholarship.

(3) There is such a large list of lives of Persians who went over to Christianity, owing mostly to Magian persecution that when Mr. Madon talks about one or two instances he merely shows his ignorance. We cannot expect him to read, in this line, works of Harnack, Assemani, Bedjan, Hoffmann, Duval or even Labourt. Let him read the "Age of the Fathers." Dr. Wigram's dispassionate works which never fail, to pay "due" tribute to Sassanian Persia. To every tyro must occur the names of unhappy martyrs Behnam, Hamarzd, Pir Gushnasp, Dadu, Firoze, Tahm-Yazdgard, Izadpana, Jeshudad, Jesudina. So many of them were canonised and if what G.K.N. tells me is correct one of them is known to history as Pope Horbizdas. It is, by the way, a fascinating chapter of Parsi history.

(4) When Mr. Madon wants to make out that the ancestors of the Parsis who are supposed to have immigrated to India were martyrs, then three questions arise which the Magian might answer to himself: (a) Does he understand the English word martyr? (b) What chivalrous people they were that they left their hapless women and children behind to the mercy of what they called savage marauders? (c) If the religion was really in danger when they left Persia and their dear homes, not on account of their pride being unable to live under a foreign Government, how is it that their religion has continued to persist uninterruptedly to this day and counts nearly 8,000 followers? By the way, this is the line of argument which poor Mr. Madon himself had to follow some years ago It may be very pertinently asked again whether there exists even in legend the life of three Zoroastrians who allowed themselves to be tortured and murdered for the sake of their religion. To fabricate such biographies was beyond even the capacity of our hardened Magians.

(5) Mr. Madon has shown the spirit of the Later Avesta by admitting forgeries and the excesses committed by the laity in the use of sandalwood and ruinous ceremonies. We ask who taught the laity but the Magians. If the Zoroastrians of India committed forgery to abet polygamy, as Mr. Madon says they did, what would they not do to support what they call their "dear religion"?

(6) J. E. S. in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th instant quotes from Mills in support of G. K. N.'s contention. Serious students like J. E. S. may be assured that there are dozens of such dicta by renowned authorities. A very important one from the Encyclopaedia of Britannica has been quoted in a Parsi daily which has directly challenged. Mr. Madon who has up to now hidden his face in silence.

(7) Some people may be surprised at the offensively personal way he has chosen to deal with Dr. K. K. Dadachanji but the latter is quite competent to take care of himself. While for these reasons I shall be sorry if G. K. N. stoops further to measure swords with him I think many would agree with me that he should from time to time enlighten his co-religionists on the nature of the Later Avesta as he has done citing the authority of Mr. Jamasp Dastur, M.A.L.L.B., Solicitor, and quote further authority for his statement that the Later Avesta contains exhortation to the practice of abominations which the good sense of the Parsis has for centuries silently ignored but the inculcation of which is repeated everyday in the shape of solemn prayers in unintelligible speech.—Yours, etc.

ERECH DINSHAW.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

"ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CAMPAIGN."

—:o:—

To, The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your suggestion under the heading "Anti-Untouchability Campaign" in to-day's issue is most helpful, and I appeal to you and to the Editors of other papers to advise, as you have done, persistent propaganda and the closure of the Satyagraha agitation. Doors of Temples are in more than one respect different from the doors of the Congress Pandal or those of the Town Hall. Devotees have their beliefs fostered for several generations about certain reforms and these have to be removed by educative propaganda. If religious fads could be removed within a day or a week, what we have these years got to suffer from the differences between Hindus and Mahomedans or between the sections of the two Communities could have disappeared long ago. If there was some tension already existing about the Temple entry, the bombastic ultimatum despatched to the Trustees or Managers of the Bombay Temples by this or that leader of the so-called Untouchables went a very long way to create hatred and distrust. The ever-growing menace to renew the Satyagraha at the Poona Parvati temple and the burning eagerness to enjoy in Bombay too a similar triumph will reverse considerably what little progress our persistent propaganda expects to attain.

Mother India has had enough of broken heads and limbs owing to religious disturbances and no soothing results have come out of such mishaps. Having these experiences at our disposal, if the Satyagraha agitation is pushed ahead near the doors of the Temples, the most unfortunate history of events that have happened in front of Mosques is likely to repeat. Before we shall have the Dominion Status, let us not have the damned Status.—Yours, etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

LIBERALS AND VICEROYS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has rendered signal service to the cause of Indian Nationalism by making his appeal to the Independents of Bombay and by exposing in true proportion the position of the so-called Liberals.

His bold delineation of the limits within which Sir Chimanlal is paramount deserves encomiums of a high order, for it is difficult to call a spade a spade in these days of craven conventionalisms.

There is no one now living who has a greater claim to be heard and respected and followed and obeyed than Mahatma Gandhi and if Sir Chimanlal desires to measure his strength with the former, I wish him luck but I am afraid the Jury would not allow the fight on account of the constitutional and cultural disparities between the parties.

Pray what are Sir Chimanlal's credentials in the eyes of our half-fed half-clad brothers and sisters? Nil.

Let it not be understood that I am at all lacking in my personal regards for this great lawyer and statesman. But these are not the days when one can afford to look on with unconcern.

Of all His Majesty's eminent Counsel of our times including therein Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon. Gandhiji alone has displayed the courage to tell the truth without any camouflage or colouration whatsoever.

Mr. Jamnadas' Appeal has greatly heartened the all patriotic men and women and if only for this act of courage he deserves a place in the political history of India. May he remain the same!—Yours, ets.,

M. J. AVASHIA,
Bar.-at-Law.

216, Kalkadevi Road.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published several letters from various correspondents relating to teh work and worth of the Indian Spiritualist Society of Bombay. Like several correspondenents of your I too was a sceptic and did not believe in sciences which were not open to proofs, which could not be tested and verified by the searchlight of reason. After my experiences at the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society I must acknowledge that the attempts made by Mr. V. D. Rishi deserves to be treated sympathetically. Nobody—not even Mr. Rishi—claims that his attempts have attained perfection. Far from it. It is in the stage of experiment. But it is not fair, as some of his critics have tried to do to attribute motives to him and to deprecate the movement. It should not be forgotten that great movements had small beginnings and most of them had to pass through bitter ordeals.

A few days ago we held a seance in the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society and called the spirit of a dear relation of mine whom I had lost only a few months ago. Not only did I get correct answers to my questions regarding age, the number of months since she departed from this world but we were amazed to notice that she related certain incidents which were within the knowledge only of the members of her family. It is impossible that Mr. Rishi could have known anything before the replies were elicited from the spirit.

Once more I repeat that nobody claims for spiritualism the perfection of a science. It is my humble opinion that it should be given a fair chance of development as it contains potentialities of growth. Mr. Rishi himself is a double graduate of our University and had a decent job in an Indian State before he dedicated himself to the cause of a movement in which he sincerely believes and of which he is an humble votary.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. D.

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Viceroy's Solicitude.

"I YIELD TO NO INDIAN IN MY DESIRE," SAYS HE.

NEW DELHI, November 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy speaking at the opening of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun to-day said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, We have all listened with the greatest interest to Mr. Rodger's account of forest research in India and at Dehra Dun and of the inception and development of the institute which I am to have the honour of formally opening this morning. It is an occasion of no small significance that this forest research institute is, I believe, the largest and the most complete in the British Empire if not in the whole world and its completion is an event in which India may well take pride. It is a very great pleasure to me, therefore, that I should have been given the opportunity of taking part in this ceremony. I remember that my first thought on seeing the lay out of the Institute three years ago was that the buildings and their setting were in every way worthy of the great forests with which this country is endowed and of the fine work that has been, is being, and yet is to be done towards their development and utilisation for the benifit of the people of India; and now remembering that the Indian Forest Department has to deal with nearly one quarter of the area of British India, that it makes an annual profit of nearly three crores of rupees, and that it has such wide opportunities of increasing the prosperity of the people not only in the villages and remote tracts but also by the development of trade in commercial centres, I feel that those who have planned and those who have found the money for this Institute have been inspired by no unworthy conception of its potential value to the life of India. Many of you have a much better acquintance with the forests of India than I can claim but even in the journeys that I have performed up and down India and Burma, in the hulls and in the plains, I have seen enough of the country's wonderful wealth of forestry to realise the value of the trust we have in our keeping and our obligations to use it to the best advantage. The control of our forest has, as you know already, been transferred in two provinces and it is uite possible that a similar development may before long be seen in other provinces too, but where an imperial asset of such value is concerned my Government have felt that a great responsiblity will still rest upon them and they have, therefore, undertaken the financing and direction of forest research.

ECONOMIC SIDE OF RESEARCH.

Mr. Rodger has given us some account of the economic side of research, and I propose only to supplement this by a few instances of actual results. Spars for aeroplanes, poles for gun carriages, stocks, for army rifles, sleepers for railways, are all the subjects of exhaustive research at Dehara Dun and, thanks to that research, have attained a considerably higher degree of efficiency. The railways have saved many lakhs of rupees by employing modern methods of preserving second class woods so that they may be used as sleepers and large plants are now in operation in the Punjab and in Assam. The Government Rifle Factory at Ishapur will save nearly £10,000 a year by adopting the methods that have been worked out here of seasoning walnut for rifle stocks. The railways are building seasoning kilns at Lilloah, being convinced by the result of the experiments made here that Indian timbers can be so treated and their value greatly increased. The Dehra Dun experimental work has also been embodied in the new seasoning kilns at the gun carriage factory at Jubbulpore where they are giving every satisfaction. After many years of work at Dehra Dun bamboos are coming into their own for paper pulp and two companies are now being floated in London to work the enormous bamboo forests in Burma, the technical member of the boards being the pulp expert who has just retired from this Institute. It is expected that these two companies will work the extensive bamboo forests of India and Burma which are now standing more or less idle. Another important question in India is the manufacture of matches from indigenous woods and on the recommendation of the Tariff Board proposals are now being considered for extensive experimental work and for a survey of the forests which contain potential match woods so that India may as far as possible produce all her own matches.

POSSIBILITIES AHEAD.

I have said enough to indicate to you the tale of romance and achievement which is being writ ten here. For myself, I have been fascinated by what in frequent conversations with Mr. Rodger I have learnt of the possibilities which lie before us, and I only wish that I were competent to initiate you, as he has sought to initiate me, into the mysteries of botany, chemistry and mycology which are conducted in their allotted rooms in this institute. The work of these departments is indispensable to the success of our research organisation and to the economic utilisation of our forest resources but I have not tried to give you some idea of what the institute is doing nor I have time to refer to the valuable educational work done at the colleges allied to this institute for the training of officers in forestry. The work done here which owes so much to Mr. Rodger's own efforts and to the unceasing interest he and those under him have taken in making it worthy of their great charge is of the very greatest importance and the construction of these buildings is cause for legitimate pride and satisfaction. Buildings are not, however, everything. It was because my Government realised this fact that on the initiative of Sir Muhammad Habibullah, to whose interest and enthusiasm the Forest Department owes so much and whose presence here to-day has, to our great regret, been unavoidably prevented by the duties awaiting him on his return from his responsible mission to Geneva and London, they appointed recently a small but ex pert committee under the presidency of Sir Chunilal Mehta to advise about the functions and policy of the Institute and the future of its activities.

GRATITUDE TO COMMITTEE.

We are greatly beholden to the Commitee for the valuable report which they submitted this summer and which was made public very shortly after it was received. In that report they made a number of most helpful suggestions and laid down with admirable judgment and lucidity the line of policy which should be pursued in the future. I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to them. A complete examination of their report must necessarily take time but I am happy to be able to say that the bulk of their recommendations have already been taken up in consultation with Mr. Rodger and that we hope to give effect in due course to very many of them. We intend within the limits of our financial liability to give this Institute, now so finely housed and located, the scientific staff which it requires and to omit or neglect no measure which we think will make for its continued success and greater usefulness. The institute and the various allied activities of which it is the centre must, as I see it, aim at the discharge of a double purpose of the most effective utilisation of Indian woods.

EFFICIENCY THE GOVERNING CONSIDERATION.

But it is not less our desire to train Indian "Personnel" in all the technical branches of forestry research work. The governing consideration must remain that of efficiency and I am certain no Indian who is concerned to see this branch of India's research fully developed would be so short-sighted as to desire the employment of Indians in any technical post just because they were Indians without regard to their technical qualification. In research of any kind reliable and accurate work is an absolute necessity but subject to the maintenance of this technical standard I yield to no Indian in any desire to see Indians filling an increasingly large place in the several post that this Institute have to offer. In carrying out the policy which I have enunciated the Government of India, I need hardly add look forward to and most heartily invite the cordial co-operation of the provincial Governments.—A. P.

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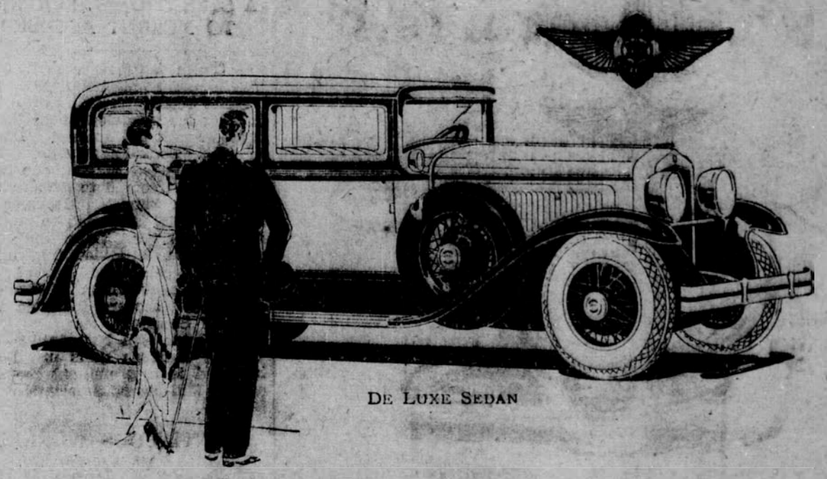

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NEW INNOVATION IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The Commissioner of Police intimates that the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd. have installed at the junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road a system of Traffic Control Signals which will be put in commission from 8th November. These signals consist of duplicate signal-lamps of three lights, one red, one amber and one green, arranged so that the lights are visible from each of the streets controlled. In this system the two important signals are those used on the railways to denote "Danger" and "All Clear". One control-box operates the flashing of the lights so that when the lights controlling one way are red, those controlling the other way are green, and only one lamp can be alight in a box at one time.

When the light showing is green, the driver may proceed in safety as the lamps facing the street at right-angles will be red, and therefore holding up the traffic in that street. After a definite time-interval the signal will change from green to amber, and then to red and traffic will be stopped, and the traffic in the other street allowed to pass the crossing. The amber signal is a "caution" signal to allow vehicles proceeding in one direction to clear the crossing, before the other traffic at right-angles to it starts.

This system of signalling has been tried in a number of large towns, and experience shows that it speeds up traffic, and, what is still more important, makes the roads safer for both pedestrians and motorists.

For the present the above system will be controlled by a Police constable, but will later be converted to automatic control, thereby dispersing with the necessity of a special contable for this work.

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. will distribute descriptive and instructive handbills printed in English and the Vernacular, which will be given to all drivers of vehicles passing this junction. It is hoped that the public will co-operate to make the system a success.

THE PRAYAG DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Anjuman's Resolution.

The Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Anjuman held on Monday:—

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad hereby expresses its resentment at and disapproval of the mischievous propaganda carried on by certain Hindu agitators against the Dewan of the Junagadh State, and the State itself in the matter of the action taken by the State regarding the disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans with respect to certain tombs situated near the Prayag. The decision of the State, was arrived at, after due consideration and inquiry and is in complete accord with the unanimous recommendations of a non-communal and independent tribunal consisting of three of the highest officers of the State, two of them Major Tinley, Chief Secretary and Mr. S. T. Mankad, B.A., LL.B., being non-Mahomedans and the third Khan Bahadur Kadri, though a Mahomedan, a judge of well-known ability and independence of character. The State could not possibly have appointed a more independent tribunal than this one, consisting of a Hindu, a Mahomedan and a European officer.

This Anjuman-i-Islam is firmly of opinion that the aforesaid agitation is an engineered to run down the present Mahomedan Dewan. This meeting affirms its fullest confidence in the able administration of the Dewan Madarul-Muham Amir Shaikh Mahomedbhai and his orders in this matter, though his orders really do some injustice to Mahomedans in his anxiety to be over-fair to the other side.

This Anjuman is further of opinion that such misguided propaganda tends to creat tension between the communities, and should be condemned by all right thinking people. The Junagadh State has never departed from its ancient and traditional policy of holding the scales even between the two communities. It appeals to the Hindu subjects of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh to dissociate themselves from the present agitation and thereby restore the amicable feelings between the communities inhabiting the State which seem to have been greatly disturbed by the present agitation of the outsiders.

The Anjuman-i-Islam appeals to the Junagadh State not to yield to the false yet skilful and adroit agitation and not to trample under foot the recognised and just ancient rights of the Musalmans simply because the Hindus carry on a personal propaganda against the Dewan.

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SIR V. SASSOON CONFERS WITH DANGE.

—:o:—

Strict Secrecy Maintained.

A SENSATIONAL SURPRISE TO MEERUT ACCUSED.

(From A Correspondent).

MEERUT, Nov. 7.

Strict secrecy is maintained regarding the interview of Sir Victor Sassoon with the accused Dange in the "Conspiracy" case. The interview lasted for full one hour and a half from 5 to 6-30 in the evening on Sunday. It came as a sensational surprise to other accused for Sir Victor did not even care to interview the other accused, concerned with the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay of which accused Dange was General Secretary.

Sir Victor is a big mill-owner owning fourteen mills in Bombay and is a prominent member of the Mill-owner Association of Bombay.

CONTINUOUS WORKING WEEK:

—:o:—

Soviet Commission's Recommendations.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Moscow.—The Government Commission has decided to introduce a continuous working week this year in coal, oil, metal, shipbuilding and chemicalfood industries, as also partially in the textile industry. One and a half million workers are involved.—Reuter.

All-India Federation Of Teachers' Associations.

—:o:—

Mr. D. P. Khattry, Secreatry, All-India Federation, Cawnpore, writes:—

"The fifth Conference of the Federation will be held at Madras, on the 27th, 28th and 29th December 1929, under the presidentship of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer. The Conference is open to teaothers of all types and of all grades of both sees—University, Secondary, Primary and Technical. The Federation is affiliated to the World Federation of Education Associations and is recognised by the Government of India for representation at World Education Conferences. I appeal to all the teachers, lecturers, professors of English and Vernacular institutions of British India and Indian States to muster strong at the Conference in order to give an educational lead to the whole country. The Federation has held four successful conferences at Cawnpore, Patna, Calcutta and Bombay. This time it will be held in the South at Madras and a very interesting and instructive programme will be gone through. Those who wish to attend the conference should write to the Secretary, Reception Committee, 41, Singarachari Street, Triplicane, Madras, for information regarding lodging, boarding and the procedure to be adopted for finding a place on the programme.

WHEAT MARKET TELEGRAM.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., cables as under:—

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GIRLS UNDER 14 SOLD.

—:o:—

Domestic Service System In Hong-Kong.

RUGBY, Nov. 7.

The official correspondence is published regarding the efforts of the British Government to combat the system of domestic service (Muitsai) in Hongkong, under which girls between the ages of four and fourteen are adopted or sold as domestic servants. The Government passed an Ordinance to abolish the system ,but owing to opposition on the part of the Chinese community, part three of this Ordinance, providing for the registration and inspection of Muitsai was suspended. Lord Passfield, the Colonial Secretary, informed the Governor of Hongkong that public opinion in Britain and the House of Commons would not accept the non-termination of the system with equanimity. He, therefore, directed that the third part of the Ordinance should be put into force forthwith and that part two should be amended to forbid bringing into the colony any Muitsai. Lord Passfield added that while time might be necessary tomake the law effective, he was not prepared to acquiesce merely in the nominal enforcement of the law and proceedings should be taken against the offenders.—B. O. W.

PARLIAMENTARY FLIGHT OF R-101.

—:o:—

Three Women M. P.'s As Passengers.

RUGBY, Nov. 7.

159 members of the House of Commons having applied for 80 places in the first Parliamentary flight of the airship R101, the ballot took place yesterday. Three women parliamentarians, Lady Astor, Dr. Ethel Bentham and Dr. Marion Phillips are among those successful in the ballot for seats. The flight will probably take place on November 16.—B. O. W.

Youth League Activities In Bandra.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the Youths of Bandra was held on Monday night at Bandra with Mr. S. S. Nayak in the chair. Mr. H. D. Rajah traced the history of the youth movement in this country and referred to its wonderful achievements in the face of the uncompromising attitude of the orthodox reactionaries and the bureaucratic repression. He declared his faith in the Youths of Lahore and congratulated them for the brave and gallant stand they were making against the campaign of ruthless repression. He warned the youths against the trap of declarations and proclamations, appealed to them to join the Youth League in their hundreds and carry on their activities as enthusiastically as ever. He then moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting of the youths of Bandra held under the auspices of the B. S. D. Youth League hereby resolve to start the Bandra Youth League and a Committee consisting of the following members with powers to co-opt, is appointed to draft the constitution and the office-bearers. Names Miss Freni Bhesania, Mr. R. D. Baliwala, Mr. Vallibhoy and others."

In bringing the proceedings to a close Mr. Nayak, the president, appealed to the youths to carry out the the constructiee programme of the Congress and remarked that self-scrifice was the Soul of Swaraj.

VOLUNTEERS WEEK AT LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

In celebration of the Volunteers week; the Congress Volunteers assembled last evening in the Municipal Gardens outside Mori Gate where they were drilled by their instructors. After the Drill, the Volunteers, carrying lathis, marched through the streets, and the procession terminated at Par Mahal.

Another procession started in the evening from Mori Gate and passed through crowded thoroughfares.

Forms for enlistment of Volunteers were distributed to those who wanted to join the Volunteers Corps.

A public meeting was held at Parimahal, Dr. Dunichand presiding. Dr. Gopichand, Sardar Mangal Singh and other leaders exhorted the young men to enrol themselves as Volunteers to make the Congress a success.—Free Press.

Comilla, Nov. 6.—The students of the Comilla College abstained from attending classes to-day as a protest against the Principal's action in fining students of the first and third year classes rupees two each for non-attendance on Jatindranath Day. The students held a protest meeting and decided continuing the strike until the order was rescinded.—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

The following appointments are announced in the "Government Gazette" published to-day.

Mr. Dattatraya Venkatrao Yennemadi, on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. M. N. J. Shaikh, pending further orders.

Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gundil to continue to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. Thana, pending further orders.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for five months with effect from the 4th November 1929.

Mr. Eruchshah Jehangirshah Talcyarkhan to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Edalji Modi, deceased.

Mr. C. F. Borges to be Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political) vice Mr. Dennis J. McDonnell.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., on relinquishing charge of his appointment as acting Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs vice Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S.

Mr. N. K. Kirpalani is appointed as a temporary Assistant Settlement Officer Lloyd Barrage Area.

Mr. H. L. Painter, has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 23rd September 1929.

Mr. S. A. Deshpande, Senior Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay, has been appointed Statistician to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, with effect from the 9th October, 1929.

On return from leave Mr. R. Haines, I.S.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals Division.

On relief by Mr. Haines, Rao Saheb Murlimal Bulchand Mulkani, is appointed Acting Executive Engineer, Western Nara Division, Mr. Nevandram P. Mathrani, reverting as Assistant Engineer.

Messrs. J. M. Rijhwani and B. M. Kamdar are confirmed in their appointment as Assistant Executive Engineers.

Mr. Amrita Lal Das has been appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers in Bombay as an Assistant Executive Engineer on probation with effect from the 9th May 1929.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson, (on return from leave) as Executive Engineer, Thana Division, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, B.S.E., being on relief transferred to the Central Circle as Assistant Engineer until further orders.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Dawes Hoover Pourparlers.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Washington.—General Dawes who is here on flying visit to President Hoover has been conferring with the President regarding the coming naval Conference in London for which the American delegation will sail on January 11.—Reuter.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

Events Of Importance In Money Market

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES QUIET.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay Nov. 8.

MONEY.

Judging by the rates for call money, the market was, if anything a shade quieter during the week, day to day loans being placed at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. None the less, events of very great importance occured during this period. The Imperial Bank of India raised the discount rate from 6 to 7 per cent. effective 31st October, this being the second occasion during the same month. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank does not always provide the clue for a rise or fall in the discount rate of the Bank. The rate was raised in view of the increased trade demand which is up by about Rs. 02 lacs this week. Furthermore Government contracted currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against rupee securities. Rupees one crore will be absorbed into treasury bills to-day with a further one crore on offer for next week. If this money is largely supplied by the market, it is expected that the credit situation and the call rate will both adjust themselves to the bank rate as the floating supplies in the market are none too plentiful. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1/2 per cent, two months 4 per cent. three months 4 3/4 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

On the same day as the bank rate was raised in India, rates were reduced by the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, probably owing to the crash on the New York Stock Exchange. Similar movements of reduction in the Bank rates took place in other Continental centres. Although the Bank of England has reduced the rate from 6 1/2 to 6 per cent., the gold withdrawals have not been fully checked, the purpose for which the rate was evidently raised to 6 1/2 per cent. The net loss of gold since the rate was raised to 6 1/2 per cent. in England on 26th September amounts to £900,000, and the destination is presumably France and Germany where the exchanges are still against London.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged securities were again quieter and the rally in prices noticed last week proved but temporary. The announcement made by the British Government regarding the issue of a 5 per cent. Conversion Loan 1944-64 at par for an unlimited amount had a quietening effect and the rates of sterling loans fell almost as sharply as they had risen on the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange in the previous week. 3-1/2 p.c. paper in the local market fell by about 14 annas to Rs. 68 and fair amount of carry-over business transpired at 2 annas premium for ready delivery. It is generally believed in the local market that the Government of India may as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs float a sterling loan in London in order to meet the £6 million of maturing treasury bills in January and payment for the Southern Punjab Railway taken over by the State. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs. 101-1-6, 1935 to Rs. 97-10 and 1933 to Rs. 100-4. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 95-11. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 quietened to Rs. 100-7, 101-9 and Rs. 102-9 respectively. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan declined to Rs. 77-4 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 90-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan shows no change at Rs. 87-4 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-12. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan eased to Rs. 106-2.

STATEMENTS OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st November 1929 shows a large decline of Rs. 470.35 lacs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 26,37,23,000 as compared with Rs. 18.60 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.64, a decrease of 3.97 per cent. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 0.50 lacs and Rs. 20.36 lacs, while Cash credits have increased by Rs 107.98 lacs. Government deposits fell by Rs. 269.62 lacs to Rs. 12.89 crores probably due to recent contraction of currency and Other deposits by Rs. 113.63 lacs to Rs. 71.57 crores. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

CURRENCY RETURN.

Th currency return of the 31st October shows a decrease of Rs. 238.16 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 184.82 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 46.65 lacs to Rs. 108.93 crores while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 14.29 lacs to Rs. 4.65 crores, this having been offset by an increase of a similar amount in English securities. Securities in India show a fall of Rs. 285 lacs representing the recent contraction of currency. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.88 as against 77.70 a week ago.

Regarding the appointment of a Banking Enquiry Committee in England the scope of the Committee seems fairly wide and its findings should prove of some value to the Central Committee appointed in India, to enquire into and report on the banking development in this country.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was characterised by a steady tone during the week under review. The rise in the bank rate to 7 per cent., the announcement of the result of treasury bills to say nothing of the rise of 1/32d. in the buying rate of sterling by Government, account for the present condition Sellers of ready T.T. quoted is 5-27/32d. with no buyers at below 1s. 5-29/32d. towards the close. Exporters hav e sold to some extent during the week and but for the delay in the movement of the jute crop owing to the prevailing low prices a larger volume of export bills would have appeared. The enquiry for remittances was restricted mainly to bullion, but the volume was small. In the forward market, rates show little change, but the undertone is healthier. The following are the quotations:—Ready 1s. 5-27/32d., up to 20th November 1s. 5-7/8d., 20th November to end of December 1s. 5-29/32d., January 1s. 5-15/16d, February 1s. 5-29/32d. and March 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving from doll. 4.87-3/4 to doll. 4.87-31/32, eased and closed at doll. 4.87-7/8. French francs are quoted at 123.85, the Belga at 34.87 and the Italian lira at 93.15.

GOLD.

The gold market is still quiet and dull, but the price of ready shows a slight improvement owing to the Divali (Hindu New Year) demand for the metal. Ready improved and closed at Rs. 21-8-3 per tola. The daily offtake is about 10,000 tolas, while stocks on hand approximate 1 1/4 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold, after opening at 84s. 11-3/8d., closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-7-6 both for ready and delivery 15th November settlement. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 18th November settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs 21-8-0 for 17th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £85,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,38,476 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of September last amounted to 849,553 fine ounces as compared with 889,601 fine ounces for August 1929 and 857,731 fine ounces for September 1928.

SILVER.

There was a gradual fall in the price of silver this week and the tone of the market was easy Ready opening at Rs. 52-7 dropped an anna or two every day and closed at Rs. 51-14 per 100 tolas. The price in London has dropped at 1/16d. per oz. almost every day, whereas the Shanghai tael has moved but little from the level of 2s. 3d. American and China Banks took very little interest and even interbazaar business in spite of the Hindu New Year was restricted. The daily offtake averaged some 100 bars with stocks on hand augmented to 5,600 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 23d. and 22-3/4d. for ready and 23-3/16d., and 23d. for forward. The Indian Mint refined silver that was delivered in Bombay on 22nd October for the first time has been well received by upcountry consumers and commands the same price as imported bars. It is reported that the Bombay Mint has started minting Hongkong (British) dollars on behaif of banks interested in this business. The Bombay Mint authorities are to be congratulated on turning out bars which compete so successfully with foreign silver bars. It is imperative that the present standard and fineness be maintained in order to retain confidence of the bonafide consumer. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-7 and Rs. 51-14 for ready and 21st November settlement and Rs. 52 9 and Rs. 51-15 for 20th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £46,700. The total imports during the week amounted to 3,100 bars and Rs. 316.886 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

As a result of the New Year Sales to consuming districts having turned out disappointing our dealers unfortunately lost confidence and naturally became very eager to dispose of their holdings even at a sacrifice. In the midst of such a mad rush for sales at the time when cotton prices showed a sharp decline and buyers naturally showed unwillingness to operate, dealers could not succeed to dispose of their stocks even at a loss and on the other hand the market assumed a very weak and nervous condition. In such circumstances any pressure of sale is unbusinesslike and results into disadvantage both to the buyers and to the sellers. UUnfortunately such a state of affairs exists in the local market at present and buyers having fully realized the situation have wisely prepared to wait for a furher development in the next few days. It is quite evident that consuming districts are bare of sufficient goods and therefore as soon as market settles down, demand is bound to come. What is required at the moment is the patience on the part of the sellers and it is a matter of regret that even the best dealers sometimes lose their heads and try to press the unwilling buyers without any success or any satisfactory results. The art of salesmanship is a very peculiar art and it requires great ability and insight to judge exactly when to sell and how to sell. In such panicky circumstances prevailing in the Yarn Trade at present we would advise the dealers to be cautious and not to get nervous by outside influence in as much as we are convinced that in course of next few days the things will be more settled and a gradual improvementt in the present state of affairs is bound to come in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Business is practically at a stand-still. The latest Reuters message goes to show that Manchester is now awaken from a prolong sleep and has become really alive to the foreign competition. According to the message Manchester spinners and workmen evolve various schemes to successfully face the foreign competition in their foreign markets. We shall wait and see.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Rates are unchanged owing to very steady exchange. Turnover is very limited and spot prices have been declining. No fresh forward sales are reported.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The undertone seems to be fairly steady and hopes are entertained for gradual improvement in this class of yarns.

INDIAN YARNS.

The tendency at present is for a further decline in prices owing to the absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. American Bureau report to be issued to night will go a great way to decide the future tendency of the cotton market. In our opinion the prices are now low enough and if things settle down improvement in demand is bound to come.

SHARES.

The share market ruled quieter this week and business was generally confined to the transfer of committments from November settlement to the next. In the cotton mill section the falling prices of raw cotton and the consequent weakness in the cloth market caused an easier feeling. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 766/4, 761/4, 750; Century Rs. 327/8, 325, 326/4, 325, 320; Central India Rs. 480, 481/4, 476; Crescent Rs. 88/12, 87/8 Fazulbhoy Rs. 546/4, 547/8, 553/12, 542; Indian Bleaching Rs. 108/12, 123/12, 116/4, 112/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 368/12, 365, 366/4, 370, 365; Kohinoor Rs. 161/4, 162/8, 160, 157/8; New Great Rs. 167/8, 166/4; Pearls Rs. 327/8, 330, 322/8; Simplex Rs. 51/4, 50 and Swadeshi Rs. 416/4, 401/4.

In the miscellaneous section a generally a easier tone prevailed. Tata Iron Ordys. opening at Rs' 73, ceased to Rs. 67/4 and Defds. from Rs. 296/4 to Rs. 268/12. Tata Hydro shares were down at Rs. 1,242/8, while Andhra Valley and Tata Power shares receded to Rs. 720 and Rs. 630/8 respectively. Alcock shares lost about Rs. 20 to Rs. 310 and Bombay Burmas from Rs. 777/8 to Rs. 761/4, Bombay Tramways steadied at Rs. 144/6 x.d. and Bombay Steams at Rs. 231/4, while Scindia Steams declined from Rs. 13/12 to Rs. 11/14. Cement shares were quiet, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 17/6x.d. and Indian Cements at Rs. 276/4. Katni Ordys. were unchanged at Rs. 206/4 while Defds. declined substantially from Rs. 725 to Rs. 698/12. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij gained some Rs. 10 to Rs. 785, while other shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares improved slightly to Rs. 1,375/8 and Contributories to Rs. 337/8. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 98/8 and those of Central Bank were slightly quiet at Rs. 17.

Business in the share market was suspended yesterday in honour of the memory of the late Seth Narottamdas Morarjee, one of the pioneer in Industrialists of Bombay.

Lives of great men, all remind us
We can make our lives sublime

and here we present a picture that is ennobling the heart of every one who wishes to see it

Commencing TO-DAY

CHIEF CHARACTERS
Miss Sita Devi
Miss Indira Devi
Miss Patience Cooper

KAPAL KUNDLA

It is Sufficient to say that this film was exhibited at Calcutta continuously for
TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS
IT IS MADAN PICTURES
WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night and During this Week
SHREE VISHNU FILM Co.'s
HISTORICAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
TRIUMPH
Featuring : Mr. BACHU, Miss TARA, Miss LOBO.

Story by Mr. SHAIDA, Directed by Mr. KAPOOR, Photo by Mr. NAVAL BHATT, Produced by SHARDA STUDIO.

Story of one Stubborn King to marry a girl, whose marriage ceremony perfotmed by his own hands. Grand Battle scenes—Tremendous fight—Army of thousands—Firing of dreadful guns etc., which will amaze you from start to finish.

ALSO

STAGE DANCES with SONGS by Miss TARA
(of old Kohinoor's fame).

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 8.

Narkunda, Parker, London.
Mirzapore, Oxford, Kobe.
City of Nagpur, Elliott, Karachi.
Shunko Maru, Ishimura, Kobe.
Rondo, Herbschlab, Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 8.

Varela, Beytogh, Busreh.
Narkunda, Parker, Sydney.
Delhi, Brogstorm, Calcutta.
Crostafels, Voss, Mamagoa.
Maloja, Browning, London.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
Pasha, Oakeshot, Calcutta.
Rondo, Herbschlab, Java.

LOADING.
Nov. 8.

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Goalpara for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Maloja will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at about 1 p.m. for London with the outward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla is expected to arrive here to-day 1st about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Nov. 8.

S S Ranchi for London:—160 cwts sandalwood S Nowroji and Co; 10 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son; 3 packages woollen carpets M M and Co; 9 bales goat skin M Nissim.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

S S Hatimura for London:—750 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H S Mehta; 2 bales calf skin F F Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—180 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.

For Hull:—28 bales hemp, J Meyer and Co; 1000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—1838 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

For Manchester:—1080 cwts magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnisium Works; 120 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 300 cwts castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Hull:—200 cwts magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesium Works; 2000 cwts linseed D Sassoon and Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—200 cwts niger seed 10000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros; 2080 cwts groundnut seeds M Mohanlal; 31 bales cow hides D Abraham and Son; 151 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—499 cwts dill seed T S Thadani and Co; 41 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 272 bales wool raw D Koondanmal; 6 bales wool raw K Rikhabdas; 126 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

For Burgos:—42 cwts castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 207 cwts groundnuts 65 cwts cotton fly J Meyer and Co.

For Halifax:—6 packages woollen rugs Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—327 casks goat skin Briskey Co; 137 casks goat skin M Mohmad Ali and Co.

For New York:—109 cwts kajoo panels M Kapoo.

For Boston:—35 casks goat skin M Mohmad Ali and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—100 tons iron scrap 10 tons tin cuttings H K M Jaitha and Sons; 4000 cwts groundnuts 1000 cwts linseed 500 cwts castor seed Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 595 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.

For Kobe:—385 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co.

IMPORTS.
Nov. 8.

S S City of Simla from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co:—927 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases hoes 310 cases medicine 2781 cases soap 1250 bags soda ash 242 bundles tiles 750 bundles clips 70 bundles pipes 500 bundles steel sheets 140 bundles steel bars 1979 bundles steel hoops 388 bundles bolts and nuts 86 cases biscuits 150 cases glassware 12 cases kegs 700 cases vegetable products 53 cases hams 105 cases cigarettes 196 pieces buffers 646 pieces wagons 15 cases fruits 52 cases accumulators 350 cases earthenware 20 cases tallow 16 cases brandy 25 cases ale 13 cases gear 35 cases paper 31 bundles tubes 72 bundles steel flats 82 bags indigo 33 cases fibs 124 cases machinery 294 cases cycle covers 113 cases motor covers 215 drums paint 50 drums preserves 63 drums colour 125 kegs dyes 575 bundles galvanised sheets.

From Marseilles:—15 cases motor covers 100 cases vermouth 200 cases soap 114 cases liquors 10 cases syrup.

S S Himalaya from Fiume, Agents L Triestino:—2208 pieces dealwood planks 6750 bags crystal sugar.

From Spolato:—616 bags cement.

From Venice:—12 cases buttons 24 cases cotton embroidery 160 cases paper twine 109 cases silk yarn.

From Bari:—200 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—159 cases glass ware 1350 cases figs.

From Aden:—13 bundles cow hides 90 bundles hides.

S S Ranchi for London, Agents M M and Co:—229 cases medicine 53 cases toilet 118 bags metal scrap 127 bags starch 159 bags fuits 89 cases herring 53 cases jellies 31 cases soap 50 cases cheese 30 cases sausages 385 cases milk 36 cases vegetable fat 54 cases kippers 10 cases gripe writer 15 cases barley 25 cases cider 39 cases tallow 35 cases wine 22 cases thinner 212 cases cigarettes 20 cases earthenware 111 cases accumulator 209 cases polish 20 cases prawns 100 cases champagne 327 cases whisky 11 cases mutton 102 cases flanges 37 cases provision 34 cases biscuits 25 cases soap 195 cases newspaper 25 cases pipe clay 427 cases brandy 21 cases alcohol compound 53 cases oilman's stores 33 bundles steel channels 169 bundles plates 116 bundles bolts 621 bundles angles 30 bundles rivets 45 bundles flats 250 casks cement 200 bundles Y M sheets 250 drums varnish 1131 drums paint 120 drums castor oil 10 drums olive oil 37 cases cloves.

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THE JUPITER INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929.

"WELL DONE, MAC."

—:o:—

You Have Nailed Colours To Mast.

MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE TO PREMIER.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Dr. Annie Besant writes in the current Number of "New India" under the caption: "Well Done Ramsay MacDonald" as follows:

"So Mr. Ramsay MacDonald like the gallant gentleman that he is, has nailed his colours to the mast and has declared that he will make the freedom of India an issue at the next general election in Britain so far as the Labour Party is concerned. As our readers know he is thus fulfilling the pledges of his Party before it came into partial power it now holds. He has thus placed Britain in the limelight in the great political struggle to be fought out before the eyes of the world. He has behind him their glorious traditions. Britain is the refuge for the oppressed of every nation and has wiped out from her brow the stain of being ruled as a subject nation not able while she kept that position to hold up her head among the free nations of the world.

He has taken as he promised the risks of peace the noblest choice which a statesman can make; and in so doing he has made complete the most remarkable group of actions a far-seeing statesman and servant of humanity could compass. He has made peace with Russia, with Egypt, with India and peace with India means with Asia. The menace of color war fades away from the world's horizon as he throws open to an ancient coloured nation that once held and may again hold the primacy of Asia. Friendship with Russia, freedom of Egypt, Dominion Status for India—where before has the world received three such pledges of world peace in so brief a space of time. Three men stand out together in this splendid work and to each of them, to the Prime Minister of Britain, to the Viceroy of India and to the Secretary of State for India, India stretches out her hands in glad and equal friendship. The Eastern sky shows in the rosy dawn the rising sun of India's freedom. India is free to give her message to the world of spirituality as the mother of intellectual creativeness, moral sublimity and physical prosperity. India's answer must be to spring to her feet to be worthy of her destiny—a partner member in equal fellowship of a Federation of free nations linked by the crown of our ideal citizen king.—A. P.

Police Search Ex-Detenu's Residence.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

On a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate the Police raided this morning No. 71 Mirzapur Street, occupied by several ex-detenues and searched belongings of the boarders, including that of Arunguha for a leaflet entitled "An appeal to youngmen" by Rajkumar President, Young Socialist Republican Association. It is stated that nothing incriminating was found.—Free Press.

VOLCANO DISASTER.

—:o:—

400 Deaths.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Guatemala City.—Deaths due to the eruption of Santa Maria volcano have been officially estimated at over 400. Airman flew over the volcano yesterday and saw bodies trapped in lava stream.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

Why Hindu Sabha Welcomes It.

DR. MOONJE'S SPEECH.

GUNTUR, Nov. 7.

In the course of his long speech as President of the first Andhra Provincial Hindu Conference, dealing comprehensively with the present situation from the point of view of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. Moonje said in connection with the Viceregal pronouncement as follows:—

The Hindu Mahasabha welcomes this pronouncement as it reads into it the effect of the popular protest against an all-white Commission. The bureaucracy has now been forced to see what the 'Kala Admi' (black-man) in the Congress has been saying and more particularly what he is threatening to do on the first day of the new year.

The Hindu Mahasabha welcomes it also for the reason that though religious disturbances between Hindus and Moslems have been dignified into an unsurmountable obstacle in the way of Swaraj and though unfair advantage of it was sought to be taken to frighten and coerce Hindus to agree to poisonous communalism by representing that Britishers would use it as an excuse to defer indefinitely the right of India to Dominion Status, still the British Government, in their shrewd statesmanship, have done exactly the same thing which they should have done to meet the demands of the situation and to dispel the cow-ebs of groundless fear.

It is the selfless nationalism of the Hindu Mahasabha and the prestige of the Congress, tempered with their statesmanly desire to go a great way to meet the Mosiem demands, so far, of course, as not to transgress the farthest bounds of Indian nationalism, that we have to thank for this desirable change of the angle in the imperial vision of our foreign rulers. The Hindu Mahasabha further hopes that if the same statesmanlike policy be steadily followed to the end without allowing ourselves to be stampeded away from our straight path of nationalism by impatient and confusing calls for what is called the immediate settlement of the Hindu-Moslem differences, by conceding communal demands, the tangle will straighten itself soon; and everything is bound to have the desired effect in the end. Moslems also I am hopeful, will eventually see the wisdom of our policy.

LABOUR'S ENTIRE POLICY NOT YET ANNOUNCED?

Mr. Brailsford Denounces Birkenhead's Mischievous Intervention.

MR. BROCKWAY'S PLEA FOR AMNESTY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Debate in the House of Commons has clarified the atmosphere. It confirms the forecast made by the Free Press of India that while both the Conservative and Liberal parties are determined to resist the grant of Dominion Status to India, and view with the strongest disapproval the Labour Government's declaration of Indian policy, they have, for reasons of expediency, decided to order a retreat and an armed truce will prevail. As far as the Labour Government are concerned, they are committed to honour the Viceroy's Declaration in letter as well as in spirit, and this assurance Mr. Wedgwood Benn conveyed in the course of his remarks. Mr. Wedgwood Benn's declaration regarding the representation of all interests at the Conference is regarded as emphasising the determination of both Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn that those leaders of Indian people who can really deliver goods shall have the predominant representation at the forthcoming Conference.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN SAVED.

—:o:—

MR. BRAILSFORD ON MR. BENN'S BOLD FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

That Mr. Wedgwood Benn has retrieved committing one of the greatest blunders in regard to India by pursuing the path which both duty and honour dictated, is the assertion which Mr. H. N. Brailsford makes in the columns of the "New Leader". Discussing the Indian question, after clearly analysing the varying forces which are arrayed against India, Mr. Brailsford points out that it is to the credit of Mr. Wedgwood Benn that he should have been able to overcome the manoeuvres in which ex-Viceroys with their old reserve of bureaucratic pride mingled in order to promote party clique and party ends. Mr. Brailsford admits that Mr. Benn risked the position of the Labour Government he saved Britain from committing a greater blunder in regard to India.

Reviewing the Viceroy's announcement, Mr. Brailsford says while the pronouncement is in its language possibly as old as the promise which it reiterates, its reiteration at this juncture means something. If the announcement means anything at all, says Mr. Brailsford, it means that both the parties to the Conference enter into the labours of the Conference determined to give effect to the goal referred to in the announcement.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO RESPONSE WHEN REPRESSION IS RAMPANT.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 8.

How do Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn expect the Congressmen to accept the announcement and to respond to it generously, says Mr. Fenner Brockway in the columns of the "New Leader", when reports are continuing to be received of a series of acts of prosecution and persecutions of Congressmen. Mr. Brockway draws attention to the circular-letter which, it is alleged, was issued by the Punjajb Government asking the secret police to shadow Congressmen, and he also points out that members of the Congress Working Committee like Mr. Shamurthi are in prison even now.—Free Press Beam Service.

NEW MOVE OF VESTED INTERESTS.

—:o:—

"DAILY MAIL" AND "POST" SECURED FOR PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA?

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post", it is believed, have been secured by vested British interests opposed to the new Indian policy of the Labour Government to carry on strenuous propaganda to educate the British voter of the danger of granting India Dominion Status, Special articles are advertised by these papers in this connection.—Free Press Beam Service.

MISCHIEVOUS INTERVENTION OF "BIRKY".

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is in the nature of the brute—says the "New Leader", referring in its editorial notes to what it characterises as the mischievous intervention of Lord Birkenhead, in the debate on the Indian question in the Lords. On the other hand, says the "New Leader", comments of Lord Parmoor and Lord Passfield were couched in a minor key which was totally unnecessary. The Labour Government, says the paper, may not be able to announce its entire Indian policy till the Simon Commission have reported, but there can be no room for doubt that it is certainly committed to speed up Dominion Status.—Free Press Beam Service.

EVACUATION ORDERS CANCELLED

—:o:—

French Troops Asked To Return To Barracks.

SEQUEL TO CHANGE OF CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—According to the "Vorwaerts', the evacuation orders recently issued to the French regiment at Kreuznach were suddenly cancelled and French troops entering the train at Mayence were ordered to return to their barracks. The "Vorwaerts" believes that this was due to the change of the French Cabinet and M. Maginot's appointment as War Minister, as he has always insisted that the Third Zone can only be evacuated after the Young Plan has come into force.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Approver Cross-Examined.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Jai Gopal, the approver was cross-examined at length to-day when the Lahore Conspiracy Case was resumed before the Special Magistrate. In reply to a question Jai Gopal said that no copy of his statement was recorded by the Magistrate while he was given pardon. Witness saw Bhagat Singh in the Kanyazal building for the first time as member of their party.

Continuing the approver identified the stockings, and boots of Bhagat Singh.

Questioned as to how he could identify them the approver said that he used to stick torn stockings and polish boots.

Cross-examination of the approver was not finished when the court rose for the day.—Free Press.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

—:o:—

Ministerial Declaration.

HEALING PAST IRRITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—A Ministerial declaration head in Parliament to-day lays down the principles of foreign policy, and promises that nothing will be concluded without Parliamentary ratification and nothing will be submitted to Parliament capable of diminishing French moral and political independence. Efforts will be made aimed at healing the past irritation, reinforcement of peace and the development of understanding between peoples.

Evacuation of the Third Rhineland Zone will be subordinated to the realisation of measures calculated to ensure the operation of the Young Plan. Defensive organisation of frontiers will be pursued, and the liberty of France's communications with her Colonial Empire will be safeguarded. It is in this spirit, faithful to the position taken up at Geneva by all predecessors of Government concerning naval and land disarmament that France will participate in the forthcoming London Conference.—Reuter.

Agricultural Education Scheme.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

It is understood an elaborate scheme of agricultural education will shortly be put into operation out of the Trust Fund of Rs. 250,000 bequeathed by the Late Kumar Basantakumar Roy of the Dighapatia Raj which has now increased to five lakhs through interest and donations. Sir Abdulkarim Ghuznavi is taking keen interest in the scheme which is calculated to solve middle-class unemployment to some extent.—Free Press.

LORD PARMOOR'S SPEECH, A REPLY TO DELHI STATEMENT.

—:o:—

No Short-cuts To Freedom.

SUBASH BOSE ON NEED FOR PREPARING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

"Lord Parmoor's speech in the Lords must have come as a rude shock to those who wanted to read in the Viceregal pronouncement more than was actually meant. The speech has been very useful in clearing the atmosphere of unwarranted hopes," said Sjt. Subhas Bose characterising the Liberal and Conservative resentment as an ingeniously stage managed one.

Continuing Sjt. Bose said: "There is a tacit admission that the Conference proposed is not a genuine Round Table Conference. Its decision would not be binding on both Parties. This clean and refreshing statement will. I hope says Sjt. Bose, remove all the cobwebs of hope which some amongst us has been spinning during the last few days. I do not know how the leaders will view, Lord Parmoor's speech. Personally, I take it as the reply to the Leaders' statement. The practical effect of Lord Irwin's pronouncement is simply to induce us to slacken our efforts in preparing the country for a bold move. We are led to hope and believe that there is a short cut to freedom without the long and bitter struggle and protracted suffering and sacrifice. But we need not any longer live in a paradise of hope. Lord Parmoor has acquainted us with the stern realities of the situation. Let us, therefore, get ready to hold aloft the banner of independence at Lahore and let us carry on with the work of preparing the country for the coming crisis.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Leave On Loss Of Pay.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

General Sir Edwin Atkinson, Master-General or Ordnance, giving evidence before the Labour Commission, referred to housing and other welfare schemes that were being operated in Ishapur, where they had five thousand men employed in the rifle, metal and steel factories. The workers in the ordnance and other factories were on the daily rate system, because they had not enough money in the budget to put them on the monthly pay system. Some of these men were, therefore given leave on loss of pay (laughter) and taken back when there was work.

Two representatives of the Government of India Printing Press were examined relating to the hours of work and conditions of living. They bitterly complained of housing conditions, and pleaded for the introduction of provident fund in lieu of pension, which they said most of them did not live to enjoy, after their strenuous work.—A. P.

Hindu Religious Endowments Committee Of Inquiry In Bihar.

—:o:—

PATNA, Nov. 7.

The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Rai Bahadur Dayanidhi Das with fifteen other members to enquire and report as to whether abuses in the management and application of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments are so common and serious as to require thorough reform in the system of administration, and if so, what steps, if any, should be taken.—A. P.

REDEEM THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

An Appeal To Hindu Solidarity.

In view of the fact that the question of solving the problem of untouchability among the Hindus is coming to a head and cannot be further delayed without putting the whole future of the community in jeopardy, and in view of the fact that spasmodic attempts are now and then made to solve the problem by various individuals or organisations in the country according to their own lights, without cohesion and often to great detriment of Hindu solidarity, we are firmly of opinion that the time has now come for the Hindu community as a whole to move from the present untenable position. We, therefore, appeal to all thinking Hindus, Heads of Religious Orders, Leaders of Castes Organisations, Panchayats, Guilds, Samajs, Sabhas, and all other Hindu organisations, modern or ancient, to fix a day, conveniently the next Kartiki (Dev uthani) Ekadashi—as a day of the extinction of untouchability, disregard thenceforward all conventions that prescribe observance of untouchability and deal or associate without distinction with all castes recognised as being within the fold of Hinduism. All those "depressed" Hindu classes who have hitherto been termed as "untouchables" and kept at a distance, should be re-admitted into the social fold and allowed to share common benefits of free association and intercourse in all dealings including admission to temples of Gods which should be considered as the last place for any distinction between man and man.

K. M. Munshi, G. T. Sabnis, K. D. Thakore, D. D. Sabnis, S. V. Gupte, M. B. Samartha, Purshottam Trikamdas, K. K. Gadgil, K. M. Chaubal, A. G. Mulgaoker, J. N. Varma, M. V. Desai, Apabhai G. Desai, V. G. Bhagat, J. M. Baxi, S. R. Tendolkar, V. S. Dongre, T. S. Vyas and S. K. Brahmandkar.

7th November, 1929.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

JAMNAGER SUBJECTS AND STATE MONOPOLIES.

Under the auspieces of the Kahiawar Praja Mandal, a public meeting of Native States' subjects, resident in Bombay was held at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, on Thursday evening, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, presiding. The Hall was packed to its capacity.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting which was to arrange for a reception to Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, who is arriving in Bombay on Monday, November 11, after one year's strenuous work in England. Another object of the meeting was to consider the attitude of His Highness the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar towards the Jamnagar Monopolies Inquiry Committee.

Mr. Trivedi said that Mr. Chudgar was coming after one year's work in England on behalf of the States' subjects. It was only right that they should give him a fitting reception.

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta then moved the resolution to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Chudgar on his arrival in Bombay on November 11, from England. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi moved the second resolution condemning the action of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar who he said first suggested the appointment of an 'Inquiry Committee to go into the question of State monopolies in Jamnagar, but later repudiated this same Committee and prohibited its entry into the State for purposes of investigation. The meeting further regarded the action of the Jamsaheb as an open insult to the said Committee. It also pledged itself to support the peaceful campaign undertaken by the Jamnagar Praja Mandal of Bombay in this connection.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi in his speech in support of the resolution warned His Highness that if the grievances remained unredressed, the people of Kathiawar with the help of Yuvak Mandals would organise passive resistance in Jamnagar.

The resolution after being seconded by Mr. Jhaverichand Meghan was passed.

The last resolution passed by the meeting exhorted the people and volunteers to join in a public demonstration to show their resentment against the "breach of promise" by the Jamsaheb by collecting in large numbers at the Mole, in the City and the Railway Station

Conference Of Inspector-Generals Of Prisons.

—:o:—

MOVE TO IMPROVE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS?

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

It is understood the annual conference of Inspector-Generals of Prisons will be held this year at Lucknow in December. The reports of the various provincial committees appointed to consider the improvement in the treatment of political prisoners are likely to be considered at the meeting.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL! FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL!

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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